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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22, 1850.

[COPY-RIGHT SECURED.] THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

BOOK SECOND. VI-CONTINUED.

On Wednesday morning, Miss Somerville and Anna were sitting out on the piazza. Both were in mourning. Susan was engaged, mechanically, with her everlasting knotting work. Anna was reading to her from Felicia Hemans's poems. They had been left to Susan by Britannia O'Riley, who bestowed upon her her whole collection of books, casts, and pictures, before leaving the Crags. There were few who read poetry with more appreciation, sympathy, or finer elocution, than Anna. She was reading the "Crowning of Corinne at the Capitol," and when she fin-

> "Radiant daughter of the sun! Now thy living wreath is won. Crowned of Rome! oh, art thou not Happy in that glorious lot ?-Fappier, happier far than thou, With the laurel on thy brow, Is she that makes the humblest hearth

Lovely but to one on earth !" "Read on! I like it," said Susan. "There is the wail of a broken heart in every line she

But Anna resolutely closed the book. "This is unhealthy, Miss Susan, this is mor bid, in you, in Corinne, and in the poetess whose sweet but enfeebling strains we have just been reading. The heart of this ideal Corinne was destroyed by a conflagration of passion—what then? She had a glorious brain. It was impossible to live in a ruin-what then? She might have lived in a palace. She had no life in her affections—well! she might have had a glorious life in her intellect! The soul lives in the heart and in the head-in the affections and in the intellect. A strong soul driven out from its own wounded heart ascends into its brain-and finds a higher if a colder life. It is only in despair, in inaction, that such a spirit suffers long. The stronger the faculties of the soul, the more it suffers in inaction. An idiot will sit all day, and day after day, happy in idleness; an intelligent child will be miserable if confined an hour without employment or amusement. An extremely aged person will sit week after week in the same arm-chair, in the same corner of the same room, if a day's rain confines him to the house. A feeble and subdued prisoner will linger out years in his cell in a sort of torpid resignation; a healthy, strong captive struggles and chafes in his fetters. The soul is a sort of prisoner in the body-and the stronger and more healthy it is, the more it chafes and frets, until it finds its life in action-its freedom in action. A young person, full of repressed life, health, and energy-full of strong powers that crave their development-experiences a lassitude, a listlessness, a weariness of life, for which they cannot account, especially when they hear the season of youth spoken of as the season of joy. Such a young person will take to reading or writing sentimental poetry, and grow weaker, more weary, and more useless, every day. Now, sentimental poetry has its mission, but it is to soften the hard-not to liquefy the already soft. The cure of such brain-sick youth is not in that. Let any young man or woman tormented by this terrible ennui take my word for it, that the nature of their suffering proves them to possess great tion, and pursue it. And this is a sure guide! Let them find out that useful occupation in which they take the most pleasure, and then bring all the powers of mind and body to a focus to bear upon that point-to break down every obstacle, conquer ever difficulty, and press onward to the end, however distant, however difficult, however seemingly unattainable-for then at least the powers of the soul will be brought out in all their glorious life, energy, and joy! Every one

" I am knotting," smiled Susan, with a sad sar casm, "yet I do not find in accumulating yards of cotton fringe, and piles of toilet covers and valances, any peculiar pleasure; nor am I sensible of any great happiness in counting these meshes." That is not labor, Miss Somerville, though it

has his talent, and he will suffer in proportion as

he lets it rust in his heart. And this I lay down

as a rule, without an exception, that no healthy

human being-however young, beautiful, loving,

and loved, however intellectual, however wealthy,

powerful, honored—that no HEALTHY HUMAN BE-

ING CAN BE HAPPY WITHOUT LABOR. LABOR IS

serves to calm your nerves. That is not labor; it goes on mechanically, almost without your consent; your fingers act as your heart beats, as your lungs breathe, involuntarily. You are strong, and idle, and you want work. Labor is

"And how, with your limited knowledge of the world and of books, have you arrived at that con-

"One does not need a library, or a tour round the world, Miss Somerville, to work out some things. All human nature is contained in one small village church-I had almost said in one small child. All books of ethics and philosophy are contained in one pocket Bible. The Bible, a few histories, and a few poems, have been my library, as you know. The party at Mont Crystal was my tour of the world. For the rest, Miss Susan, while you were loving, I was thinking. 1 saw scores of young girls and young men at Mont Crystal, all seeming, at first sight, bright and happy; but all, in proportion to their strength of soul, deadly weary of the monotonous round of eating, drinking, dressing and flirting. Yet that was said to have been a very delightful party; the young people were said to have enjoyed themselves heartily. I knew better; they tired of it in three days, and only continued it because nothing better offered by which to employ themselves. No—with all other means and appliances, toil is an indispensable requisite to happiness. As I said, every one has his or her appointed work, and is tormented with restlessness until they have found it. What do you take most pleasure in doing, Miss Susan? I know—I have studied you, Miss Susan? I know—I have studied you, Miss Susan. You are happiest when working for others, without minding what that work may be. Miss Susan, you must seek a position where you can spend your days in the service of others. If I could choose a destiny for you, you should be the wife of some wise, calm, strong, country elergyman, with an extensive field of labor before him. But see, Miss Susan!" said she, suddenly, "while we are talking, you are soul, deadly weary of the monotonous round of eating, drinking, dressing and flirting. Yet that

missing the effect of this beautiful moving panorama of clouds over the sky and river. The descent from the Crags to the river level is said to be monotonous, because almost destitute of vegetation—but look! it is varied with every form of rock, and every shade of gray. Gold in the sunshine, and bronze in the shade! Every little ragment of stone is gold on the one side and pronze on the other. Now, look at the sky and the river; see the gilded clouds sailing through the blue ether, and their shadows moving on the waters! See the Isle of Rays, how it sparkles in

the sun! "Yet it is a forsaken and empty house." "Just now, yes; but it beams and scintillates all the same. And now raise your eyes to where

Mont Crystal towers on the opposite bank, with its white granite walls and rows of crystal windows glancing in the light!"

"Yes, but its cold splendor encloses an aged

and solitary woman!"
"You find gloom in everything to-day, Miss

"Ah! Anna, I cannot help it!"

"But look at this picture, that God has hung out before you! See how the sky smiles in blessing on the earth and waters! See how they smile back in love! See how the clouds combine, dissolve, and change, with a misty brightness, an ever-varying radiance! Did ever skies beam with more love—did ever earth smile with more cladness than now? Oh! look and listen, and acknowledge God in his works! The halls of the sland Palace are lined with the rarest works of

Island Palace are lined with the rarest works of the greatest masters. Recall that masterpiece of Claude Lorraine, and tell me if it approaches this in value, though that cost a thousand guineas, and could only be purchased by a millionaire; and this is hung out in the sight of all, for nothing! The soul of the artist was in that, but the soul of God is in this! The painter expressed himself there—the Creator reveals himself here! How can you be gloomy, while God is smiling on you through the skies?"

Suddenly Anna grew pale—started as she gazed down the flight of rocks—turned, as by an instinctive impulse, to fly—seated herself again as by a second resolution, and gazed steadily out upon the rocks.

upon the rocks.
"What is the matter, Anna?" inquired Miss "What is the matter, Anna ?" inquired Miss Somerville. Anna pointed to where three horsemen were just coming in sight, up the ascent. They approached the house, dismounted, and walked towards Miss Somerville and Anna. Anna grew paler still, trembled—then setting her teeth, and clenching tightly both hands, with a gesture full of strength of soul, she summoned her physical energies to their post.

"All energies to their post.

"Miss Susan Somerville, I presume," said the first man, lifting his hat to the young lady.

"That is my name, sir," replied she, rising to receive them.
"My name is Power, deputy sheriff of

ounty."
" Will you come in, Mr. Power?" asked Susan,

"Will you come in, Mr. Power?" asked Susan, who heard this announcement with surprise, but not fear. She was ignorant of any cause she might have to dread the deputy sheriff.

"Thank you, Miss," he replied, and followed Susan to the sitting-room.

"Take a chair, sir."

"No, I am much obliged to you, Miss," he said, setting his hat and whip down on the table, and rummaging in his pockets for a paper.

Susan watched him with increasing perplexity.

"Let me see; how many negroes have you on the place, Miss Somerville?"

"I have no domestics to hire out, sir," replied

"I have no domestics to hire out, sir," replied usan, believing that she had now divined the motive of his visit. "How many slaves have you about the house, then, Miss Somerville."

" None, sir." "What! my dear young lady!" and companion, Anna, who has always shared my room, my table, and my school. They are quad-roons. I do not call them slaves."

"They were the slaves of the late Major Som-rville, however?"

" Yes, sir." "Yes, str."
"And they are yours now."
"No, sir! I do not for a moment acknowledge any right in myself to hold them. My dear grandfather's funeral took place only on yesterday fernoon, and to-morrow morning I go to Rich-mond to take measures for their emancipation!"

said Miss Somerville, in a cold, severe tone-for now she believed herself in conversation with a rould-be purchaser.

"Will you? Ah! yes! well! A generous and

praiseworthy design on your part, my dear young lady! said the deputy sheriff, perceiving for the first time that Susan was entirely unsuspicious of the object of his visit. "Will you, however, let me see these people, my dear Miss Somerville?"
"Oh, he is the tax-gatherer!" thought Susan.

"Certainly, sir," she replied; then, turning to nna, she said, "Anna, will you call your pa-

Anna, who had conquered herself, and now

obey.
"Is that one of them?" " Yes, sir!

" That girl !" Yes, sir.

"Why, she is white!" "Very nearly, sir."

Anna now returned to the room with her parents. Poor George entered from his work-beach.
with his white felt hat on his head, and a wisp of fine-cut flag and his working knife in his hand. He pulled off his hat at the door, and stood waitng to be spoken to. Harriet stood by him, with her hand resting on his arm. Anna went and stood by Susan.
"Your name is George, my man?" asked the deputy sheriff, seating himself at a table, and

aking out a pocket apparatus for writing. "Your age?" asked the sheriff, beginning to

Sixty years, sir," replied George.

"Her age?" he inquired, continuing to make "Forty-five, sir."

"That young girl is your daughter?"
"Yes, sir," replied the father, the muscles of his face twitching.

"Her name—age?"

"Anna—aged eighteen," answered the poor father, in a broken voice, clutching the old white

hat convulsively.

The sheriff now went to the door, and called in the three men who had remained in the piazza.

Two of them entered and remained standing near the door. The third accompanied him to the table.

"This is Mr. Jones, the assessor, Miss Somer-ville," he said, as they passed Susan.
"I thought that you were the assessor, sir," said Susan, simply.

"No, Miss," said the deputy, without smiling

at her mistake. "Jones," he said, addressing the assessor, "look at that man and tell me how much you think him worth.

'How old is he?"

"Sixty."
"Sixty."
"Hum! he looks nearer seventy; but these mulattoes break down very early. He looks very Say one hundred and fifty dollars?"

"Ye-e-e-s—scarcely that".
"One hundred?"
"Well-ll; ye-e-es!" "Look at the woman. What is her value."
"How old is she?"

his child's side.

But, even before he had reached her, the calmsouled dignity of Anna, breathing through every
look and attitude, had repulsed him. He returned to the table.
"She would bring fifteen hundred or a thousan

dollars in New Orleans."
"That is not the question; what would she bring

"Three hundred dollars!"

"My dear Anna, can you forgive me, that this outrage is offered you before my face?"

"You cannot help it, dear Miss Somerville," replied Anna, calmly.
"Have you done, gentlemen?" indignantly demanded Miss Somerville, as the deputy and the assessor folded up their papers and returned them to their pockets and proceeded to button up their coats, "have you done, gentlemen?"

"Miss Somerville," began the deputy, "I have now to perform a very painful duty; a simple and short one, however." short one, however. Yes, as short as an execution," muttered

George.

Miss Somerville, I attach this property at the suit of Spier & Co, Grocers, Peakville."

Susan started to her feet, clasped her hands, and turned deadly pale, as the truth suddenly

Anna stood still and white. George and Harriet threw themselves in each

"To THE DOORS, Briggs and Brown! look to the doors!" shouted the deputy, whom this action hal alarmed, springing to his feet.
The two constables sprang to the doors, secur-"Cock your pistols!"

"Cock your pistols!"

"It is unnecessary, sir; we will make no resistance," said George, gently disenging the arms of his wife from about his neck.

"Oh, my Saviour, my Saviour, have mercy on us!" cried Susan, wringing her hands.

"Be patient, Miss Susan, dear Miss Susan," and American serving her.

**Said Anna, caressing her.

"Have you the handcuffs, Jones?"

"Yes; here they are."

"6h, my God, no! you will never do that!"

cried Susan, in anguish. criedSusan, in anguish.

"Ny dear young lady, if men were turned by the tars of women, we should never do our daty. Give me the fetters, Jones; here, we will secure the two women together, and then the man And the deputy, taking the fetters, went up to the spot where Anna and her mother now stood,

locked in each other's arms. "You shall not do it! Away! You shall NOT no 1711 shouted George, bounding between his wife and child and the officers, and brandish-ing his knife—all the latent and terrible ferocity

the MIXED BLOOD leaping, like forked lightnin from his eyes.
"I have been patient; I would have followed
you like a whipped hound follows his master; you
might have handouffed me, but not them! See, I am her father; and I will bury this knife in your heart or in hers, sooner than you shall place a

fetter on her wrist!"
"What! the devil! You d-d mulatto rascal, regist an officer of the law

do you resist an otheer of the law?"

"To the DEATH! in this case."

With no more ado, the deputy suddenly raised
the and of his loaded whip, and brought it down
in a sharp and stunning blow upon the head of
the gray-haired slave, who dropped in a heap at
his feet!

With a piercing scream, Susan Somerville

prang forward, and fell upon her face in a death-like swoon! Harriet, pale with terror, clung helplessly to er daughter. Anna alone was self-possessed.

Anna alone was self-possessed.

"Sit down, dear mother, and let me attend to
Miss Susan and father. Or, mother, try to attend
father, while I get Miss Susan up stairs" And,
gently easing her trembling mother down upon a
chair, she went to Susan's side, and, lifting her head, and addressing herself to one of the men who had taken no part in this violent scene, be-

yond guarding the doors, she said—

"Will you be so good as to lift this young lady

"Will you be so good as to lift this young lady and bring her up stairs with me?"

The man looked at his superior for permission.

"Yes, take her along," said the deputy, "It's the devil's own business, an affair of this kind, where there are so many women about."

And the officer raised Susan in his arms, and tore her after Anna, who led the way up stairs.

Taking advantage of Susan's swoon, Anna's absence, and George's insensibility, to finish the Taking advantage of Susan's swoon, Anna's absence, and George's insensibility, to finish the effair quickly and quietly, the deputy sheriff attached the little old family cart, the old family borse, and harnessing it up, bound George and laid him in the bottom of it; placing Harriet, who willingly accompanied him, by his side. Then, leaving a bailiff in charge, the deputy set off for the county town.

They were a mile from the Crags before Susan They were a mile from the Crags before Susan Somerville recovered from her swoon. She reevered painfully, with spasmodic twitchings—
spened her eyes, groaned, shivered, closed them again. Soon re-opening them, she looked around, and seeing Anna, said—

"Anna! Anna! are you there? Oh, Anna, I have hed the meet dreadful nightware!" and

"Gone!"
"Oh, my God! And you, Anna?"
"I am left here in charge of a bailiff until some other assistance can be sent to you. Perhaps I shall stay all night with you. And now, Miss Susan, pray and try to calm your mind, for to-morrow you must do something."
"What is it, Anna? Oh, suggest something that I can do, and never fear but that I shall get better, and grow strong enough instantly to do

that I can do, and never fear but that I shall get better, and grow strong enough instantly to do it! It is the helplessness of our situation that makes me despairing and ill!"
"Then. Miss Susan, you had better write to General Stuart-Gordon; he will assist us, with-out doubt. Notice will have to be given a certain

number of days before any sale is made, and in that time General Stuart-Gordon can be heard

"I will write to-night, Anna." "I will write to-night, Anna."

"No, Miss Susan, you could not hold a pen; to-morrow will be quite time enough."

"Alas! Anna, what has not 'to-morrow' cost us already? It was to-morrow that I was to have gone to Richmond to see about doing you justice! Ah, Anna! if I had gone to-day, you and your parents might have been caved!"

rents might have been saved!"
"Not so, Miss Susan! We were watched;
they would have followed and attached us on the "Ah! if I thought it was inevitable I should

At, Miss Susan! a misfortune long looks for does not startle one when it arrives."

"You expected this long, then?"

"For more than six months, Miss Somerville "Ah! why did you not tell me?"

"You could not have averted it; why torme you with it, then, Miss Susan?"

"Then, when I supposed you to be grieving over your own position, you were only dreading this catastrophe?" "That was it, Miss Susan."
"Oh, my dear Anna! I have never done you

"Try to rest, Miss Susan." A silence ensued. Anna supposed Miss Somerville to be composing herself to sleep, but presently the low sounds of weeping, under the sheets, stole on her ear. At last—

"Anna, are you there yet?" murmured Susan.

"Anna, are you there yet?" murmured Susan.

one answer to your prayers, Miss Susau—'the law!'" but she said, "Yes, hope, Miss Somerville!" And feeling that Susan could not grow quiet unless she herself seemed to rest, Anna ock and attitude, had repulsed him. He returned to the table.

"She would bring fifteen hundred or a thousand lifted Susan's hand, pressed and kissed it; and bade her good night. Susan turned on her pillow, seeming to sleep, but really busying herself with a thousand impossible plans for saving her foster-sister, and redeeming George and Harriet.

"Hat is not the question; what would she bring ere?"

"Gentlemen, I beg of you"—commenced Susan somerville.

"Be patient, young lady. What is her value ere, Jones?"

"Gentlemen, I insist"—began Susan again, with ere cheeks burning and her eyes flashing." I interest the banks floating in a flood of silvery radiance, with the lsle of Rivs, glancing towards "Gentlemen, I insist"—began Susan again, with her cheeks burning and her eyes flashing, "I insist that this is arrested. I command you to finish your business and leave us."

"One instant, Miss Somerville. Well, Jones, her value is"—

"Three hundred dollars!"

"My dear Anna, can you forgive me, that this outrage is offered you before my face?"

"You cannot help it, dear Miss Somerville," replied Anna, calmly.

"Have you done, gentlemen?" indignantly demanded Miss Somerville, as the deputy and the assessor folded up their papers and returned them to their pockets and proceeded to button up their coats, "have you done, gentlemen?" indignantly demanded Miss Somerville, as the deputy and the sale story of the cross that thy executioners knew not what they did, and prayed for them, give me a portion of thine own divine calmness, patience, and justice! Let me remember the position, the education, the prejudices, the undisciplined passions of these men, and do them justice! How beautiful, how holy, this night! How sublimely calm! Let no storm arise in my own bosom to calm ! Let no storm arise in my own bosom to desecrate this holy calm!"

And ch! a divine peace was let down from Heaven into the depths of her spirit, and her heart was flooded with patience and love, still dilating into a strange joy!
"What is this? oh, angels! what is this? Ev-

erything, from the centre of my own spirit to the bounds of Creation, seems expanding, brighten-ing, and rising!" A heavenly languor was stealing over her her frame; she bowed her head upon the window-

her frame; she bowed her head upon the window-sill and fell asleep!

Heavenly dreams visited her—the walls of the room disappeared—the horizon expanded—the sky was lifted up—the heavens opened—the wings of angels brightened the sky—the voices of angels made melodious the air!

Oh, ye sorrowing! make clear the paths of the angels to your souls! Dismiss anger, fear, and selfishness, that the angels may come and minister to you!

"Till sorrow, touched by God, grows bright With more than rapture's ray, As darkness shows us worlds of light We never saw by day!"

* * * * * * Early in the morning, Susan Somerville arose, and seeing the form of Anna reclining on the window-sill, and bathed in the glory of the morning sun, she went up to her, spoke to her, and re-ceiving no reply, touched her, and started back with terror-Anna was DEAD!

The physician pronounced her death to have roceeded from some organic disease of the heart And no one disputed the decision of the medi-The coroner's jury came nearer the truth in their verdict—"A visitation of God."

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. TO THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEAR SIR: Your reflections upon fanatics are ingenious, and, in the main, just. Fanatics, upon a small scale, are especially annoying. They interrupt the current of human opinions, without turning the channel or enlarging its bounds But the evolution of a "single idea," when it But the evolution of a "single idea," when it lies at the foundations of society and government, is one of the boldest, most useful, and glorious, of human achievements. The great battles of human freedom and true morals have been won by just such men as you describe. I need hardly mention examples. Take the human life of Christ himself. He was a fanatic to the Jewsand Gentiles. To the Jews "a stumbling block," to the Greeks "foolishness," and to the Romans an innovator—"turning things upside down." After all, the new ideas which he introduced into the world were few, but of immense importance—underlying the whole fabric of human society and government. By a subtle analysis of the human heart, he enunciated a rule of conduct which is applicable to all possible emergencies of moral action, "Do unto others as you would others should do unto you." The other idea was the rejection of all physical peace-offerings to God. The doctrine of material sacrifice was worldwide, and pervaded all classes of society—more fixed and universal in human opinion, perhaps, than any other idea.

This he rejected, and restored nature to herself.

Teaching that the true worship of God was the perfecting his greatest work—man. Enlighten the intellect; purify the soul; and beautify the body—these are the three bases of all true worship of God. And, if so, our fanatical friends, the Northern Abolitionists, are not so narrow in their ideas as one may suppose. Slavery is in direct antagonism to the only elements of human civilization and progress. Are not, then, the great mass of cavillers at the "one-ideaists" themselves to be pitied, who cannot see this great truth! I imagine to myself John C. Calhoun listening to your strictures upon fanatics. Now one, then another, of these "odious agitators," pass in the memory's review: first Hale, and then Giddings; and then, as you dilate upon the subject, William L. Garrison, the arch-fanatic, appears. He enjoys the sport: you mend your

"Anna! Anna! are you there? Oh, Anna, I have had the most dreadful nightmare!" and sighed heavily again, and covered her eyes with her hands, as shudderings convulsed her frame. Then flaring her eyes wide open, she started up in bed, caught both Anna's hands in her own, and gazed long and searchingly in her face. Then groaning, "Oh my God! It was no dream! It was true!" fell back and covered her face with her hands. In a few minutes, without uncovering her face, she inquired, "Whereare they, Anna?" "Gone, Miss Susan."

"I mean your mother and father?"

"Gone, Miss Susan."

"I mean your mother and father?"

"Gone t''

"Oh, my God! And yon, Anna?"

"I am left here in charge of a bailiff until some other assistance can be sent to you. Perhaps I shall stay all night with you. And now, Miss Susan, pray and try to calm your mind, for the rise of Christianity and the fall of slavery. I Moral truth is one thing, and political action is another. We cannot compel belief, but we can action. In Niblo's garden, in 1837, your perceptions seemed to be somewhat clearer. You would hardly have regarded it as a good reason for setting up slavery in Texas, where Mexico had abolished it, that the Christian religion had been a long time in existence, and had not yet subjected all the world!

"Impatience," if the South was in good faith

"Impatience," if the South was in good faith "Impatience," if the South was in good faith making efforts and sacrifices to extinguish slavery, would be worthy of denunciation. But, when they are doing the very opposite, such ill-timed sympathy will hardly be set down, by impartial men, as the fruit of an enlarged charity! And moral insensibility is worse than fanaticism! It may be true that society, left to itself, in all cases may right itself at last. Soil, by bad oulcases, may right itself at last. Soil, by bad culture, may in a single year waste the accumulations of centuries! True, centuries will restore it! But is it the part of wisdom to take the remainder of the control of edy instead of the prevention? So, sir, it is with regard to governments and morals. Your idea, that moral truth is not capable of demonstration as the mathematics, is now admitted by the best thinkers to be founded in error. The method is "Ah! if I thought it was inevitable I should not suffer such pangs of remorse; but, oh, I fear it was my delay alone! Yet I never dreamed of an execution!"

"It was inevitable, Miss Susan. You could not help it. Try to be composed?"

"You are so composed, Anna! How is it that you are so composed? "Ah, Miss Susan! a misfortune long looked for does not startle one when it arrives?" last what he believes right. 100 seem, nowever, to follow a learned magistrate, such as the great West sometimes boasts: "He was satisfied, from all the evidence, that the complainant ought to gain his suit; but, out of abundance of caution, he would decide for the defendant!" Your charity towards Southern Christians is in part well based. There southern Christians is in part well based. There are many, very many, conscientious slaveholders; but they are the "weaker brethren." The leading minds among them are as finished Jesuits and swindling hypocrites as ever wore a black gown! The regular slave traders are infinitely better men!

men!
The opinions of the fathers of the Government were as you say. It was expected that slavery would "run out."

Sherman and Madison and others were not

to put the word slavery in the Constitution. Washington and others looked forward to an early extinction of slavery as a fixed fact. All, all united in denouncing it as an evil. Some, as

at united in denoting it as an evil. Some, as a curse, a wrong, and a sin.

Will any man deny, from all the evidence in the premises, that it was a part of "the compromise" that slavery was allowed time merely to die with decency! The Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio, was coeval with the Constitution. The time of slave-importation was limited; and the institution itself was

at war with the advance of Christianity—at war with the progress of civilization—at war with our avowed sentiments and the organic law of our Government—at war with the spirit of the national "co-partnership"—at war with "the compromises of the Constitution"—at war with every pure conscience—and ought to be, and will be, "resisted at all hazards, and to the last externity!" tremity!"

Pardon me, I think such a declaration was to

have been expected from you. Allow me to say it would have done more even to "preserve the Union" than all your "moderation" and all your "charity." I refer you to Governor Hamothers are purposing to do the same. And unless that Assembly shall speedily take decisive meas-ures to free herself from slaveholding, she will mond as my authority for saying that "modera-tion," "charity," and "moral sussion," are, with slaveholders, synonymes with cowardice, imperti-

The main cause of the abandonment of the South of the faith of our fathers is, as you state it, the increase of the cotton crop. But this cause has passed north of Mason and Dixon's line, and produced a change of tone in both free and slave

The cause is one thing—the justification is another. Your defence of the South is characteristic of the legal profession. What are truth and right in the face of one hundred millions of dol-That which was a curse, a wrong, and a sin, in

1787, by one hundred millions of dollars, in 1850, is converted into a blessing, a right, and a religious charity.
As much as I abhor slavery, I abhor the defen more. One strikes down the liberty of the African—the other, mine. One enslaves a people—the other, the human race. The one avowedly prostrates only political rights—the other saps the foundations of morals and civil safety, also. This "political necessity" is the father of murder, of robbery, and all religious and governmental tyranny. This is the damnable doctrine upon

which was built the inquisition, the star chambe and the guillotine.

No, sir; that which is a fault in individuals, is a crime in governments. We can guard against the danger of a single assassin, but a government is irresistible and immortal in its criminal inflic-

The doctrine that individual honesty is compat and governmental responsibility are distinct, is one of the boldest sophisms that was ever allowed to linger among the shallow falsehoods of the

Retribution follows swift in the footsteps of Retribution follows swift in the footsteps of crime, whether perpetrated by one or a thousand. "Though hand join to hand," the wicked shall not stand. The poisoned chalice of slaveholding propagandism is already commended to their own lips. Their spirit of aggression has awakened a like spirit of resistance. They would have Texas; we will have California! Yes, sir; though cotton and cotton MILLS PERISH FOREVER! The unconstitutional precedent of a simple majority of both Hangas taking in slave States, will in turn crush Houses taking in slave States, will in turn crush the political power of the South to atoms. Then how long will her God-defying tyranny stand be-fore the hot indignation of a world in arms!

Respectfully, your obedient servant For the National Era SLAVERY SINFUL IN PRELF, AND NON-FELLOWSHIP OF THOSE PRACTICING

Again, the objector says : "I believe slavery is sinful, and that the church ought to purify herself from it; but we anti-slavery

men ought to stay in the church, and work to pu rify it—to get the rest of the members right"
We answer:

1. Then God did wrong when he commanded

his people to "come out from corrupt Babylon that ye be not partakers in her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

2. The history of the church shows that God' policy of coming out from a corrupt church is the correct policy to secure a pure church. Hence God called Abraham out from the idolatrous connection in which he was. He did not stay to pu rify it. Christ and his followers lived in a cor rupt age, and, like the prophets, they offered sac rifice at Jerusalem, because their religion was then a national one, and there was but one place where men could offer sacrifice—at Jerusalem. The necessity of CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES, made responsibilities different from the present. But Christ told the Samaritan woman, the time was coming when men could offer sacrifice on that mount everywhere. And when this fulness of time came the tie of ceremonial observances broken—we find Christ taking the Passover with his disciples alone. Christ taking the Passover with his disciples alone. And from that time onward they were, in all respects, separate from the Jewish church. Under the Gospel, God commands, as we have seen, this policy; and in this way only has a pure church been maintained. When in the process of time the Christian church became corrupt, a pure church was attained by a line of secessions, reaching from the Novatians, A. D. 251, to the Donatists: from the Donatists to the Paulicians; from tists; from the Donatists to the Paulicians; from these to the Albigenses and Waldenses; fron these to the great Protestant secession in the days of Luther and Zuinglius. Who disputes the duty of the Protestant secession, in obedience to the command, "come out from her, my people?" If the reader done then he is bound to go back to the mother church "—the Roman Catholichurch, as that church yet claims. Many branche of the Protestants became corrupt. Wesley at lowers saw that duty and correct policy required them to come out, and they did so. So did the Independents and the Puritans, who planted religion in our own country. And the churcher now, in their turn, as we have seen, having be

now, in their turn, as we have seen, having become corrupt—practicing the sins of mystic Babylon—it is now a duty equally imperative upon the people of God, to come out.

The opposite policy has been a failure. For sixteen hundred years, such men as Erasmus, Fenelon, Massilon, and others, have been staying in the church to purify it. Did they do it? Never! They died where they began, amid corruption. Like the sun-fish in stagnant waters, amidst death-struggles, they reflected some beautiful rays, only to be covered by tides of coming corruption. How different the history of Novatian, Donatus, Wickliffe, Luther, Zuinglius, Melancthon, and others, who came out with them. They and their churches were beacon-stars, warning of danger on the one hand, and directing to the port of safety on the other. These churches came out, chiefly, on account of immoral practices in the old churches; and hence they were called, even in the days of the Novatians, cathari called, even in the days of the Novatians, cathari

Senate, were to wait upon the remains of Mr. called, even in the days of the Noratians, cathariburities. Calhoun to South Carolina—and they would be absent one or two weeks.

In our own country, for more than half a century, contribution in the church against slavery, and trying to purify the churches by staint in the begins in the church against slavery, and trying to purify the churches by staying in the churches. It is said that our Methodist brethere days. They came to the conclusion, in opposition to the teaching of God, that they would suffer the extortioner to stay in their communion five years, and that they would upreach against it—purge it out by "preaching principles." What has been the result? Why, their practice neutralized their words, and slavery gree on the cavery year, until at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church as and their principles too, burst their church sauder, planted it at last it were out many of them, and their principles too, burst their church as and their principles to be absent o

Lately some individuals and churches are beginning to come out. Many in the New School body, after the division, had hopes that that body would purify itself, and thought to remain in the church, and aid in the work. But, to their mortification, they saw slavery under this banner, too, regularly increasing its slave territory, and multiplying its slaveholding members. At last, individuals, presbyteries, and synods, seeing that the policy of staying in the church to aurify it is an inefficient policy, have determined to take God's plan of coming out, and have done so. Many others are purposing to do the same. And sulless

find, kindled in her midst, a magazine that will blow her into ten thousand fragments.

The same work of secession is now going on in the Methodist church. Many are now seeing that discipline is impossible, and that the controlling influence is pro-slavery, and are obeying God by coming out: some as Independent Methodists, others as True Wesleyans, &c. The work is also going on in the Baptist church. Among the Free Will Baptists, six hundred and sixteen ministers, with their still more numerous churches, have declared "that they will sustain no relation, and perform no act, that will countenance the system, or imply indifference to its multiplied enormities." They say further, that "slavery is a direct violation of the law of God; and that by refusing to support slavery, its principles, or its advocates, and by mitholding Christian and church fellowship from all guilty of the sin of slavery, and by remembering those in bonds as bound with them,

we wish to wash our hands of the guilt of this These open separations from slaveholding bodies These open separations from slaveholding bodies are doing immense good. They are not only digging out and holding up truth on the subject of secession, and thereby forming public sentiment and waking public conscience, but they are encouraging and inducing many others to follow their example; so that already the old bodies are beginning to look about for their members. Self-preservation begins to look them earnestly in the face. And if these bodies are ever reformed, it will be a hundred fold more by the enlighten-ing, drawing, and driving influence of those who have and shall come out, rather than the stultihave and shall come out, rather than the stulti-fied preaching of those who stay in. If they are not reformed, they will bury in their fall the few Erasmuses, Fenelons, and Baxters, they may have. Notwithstanding the foregoing truths, many as an argument for staying in the church, say, pervertingly, "a little leaven leavens the whole lump." They mean to assert that those who are

pure, and have truth on their side, should stay in the church, to pour truth upon error, and thereby purify the church. We reply— 1. Then God was in error, when he said to his people, "Come out."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Compromise Committee-A Struggle-A Fracas. A great many anti-slavery petitions were presented by Mossew Hale, Seward, and Hamlin, and ordered to lie upon the table. After the despatch of the morning business, the Senate took up the special order, being the motion of the Senator from Mississippi to refer the resolutions of Messrs. Bell and Clay to a select committee of

thirteen. To this motion, when the Senate adjourned last Thursday, the following amendment was pending:
Provided, That nothing in this reference shall be so construed as to assert or imply the exist-ence of any power whatever in Congress for the abolition by Congress of slavery within the States; nor to authorize the suppression by Congress of the slave trade between the States; nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the forts, arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United States; nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

This amendment was a modification proposed by Mr. Clay and accepted by Mr. Benton. Meantime, Mr. Clay, having had time to think the matter over, concluded to back out from his modifica tion of Mr. Benton's amendment, and extricate the motion of Mr. Foote from embarrassment The reader will have observed that Mr. Clay has abandoned the position which secured him temporary sympathy at the North, and has resumed his natural place, at the head of the slave-

holding delegation.] Mr. Clay moved to amend the amen striking out all after the words "Provided, That," and inserting "the Senate does not deem it ne cessary to express in advance any opinion, or to

cessary to express in advance any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the committee."

Mr. Clay, in submitting his amendment, said that he deemed the amendment of the Senator from Missouri entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Benton. I accepted the modification proposed by the Senator from Kentucky in a spirit of compromise—the amendment is really his own—and now he proposes to rub it all out.

Why, sir, I will withdraw the amendment, and fall back on my original one.

Being withdrawn, the amendment of Mr. Clay

went with it.

Mr. Benton then renewed his original amendment, to withhold from the consideration of the committee the abolition of slavery in the States, the suppression of the inter State slave trade, the abolition of slavery within the forts, dock yards, and arsenals of the United States, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and every ubject not specially referred to it.

Mr. Clay renewed his amendment as a substi-

tute.

Mr. Benton thought the proposed amendment was no amendment at all—the object of an amendment being to make a resolution or proposition better, but this was an attempt to baffle the design of his amendment altogether. He said that the great object was speedy action. They had but three days and a half this week. In that time if they would take up the California. They had but three days and a half this week. In that time, if they would take up the California bill, they could dispose of it. But send the subject to this compromise committee, and there would be a delay of two weeks or more. The committee vould report perhaps in a few days, but their report would not be taken up in the absence of the six Senators who, by order of the Senate, were to wait upon the remains of Mr. Calhoun to South Carolina—and they would be absent one or two weeks.

Mr. Benton, for the purpose of reaching the California bill at once, moved to lay the subject of appointing a committee on the table, but withdrew it at the instance of Mr. Clay, who proceed-

bondman, refusing to touch his ralling yoke with even the tips of their fingers. Soon indifference was converted, in many instances into scoffing hate and relentless proscription; so that if one dare speak as the founder of the body once did, it was at the peril of his ecclesiastical life. A little leaven leavened the whole lump. So with the Presbytenian church. They have had, for more than half a century, their talks, their sermons, their memorials, and resolutions. They have "preached principles;" and what have they done? As in the Methodist church, their nots of fellowship neutralized their words, and slavery grew and spread itself over the membership, as far as statesmen and politicians would let it. At length a division took place, and from that time to the present, in their collective capacity, and at their highest courts, slavery still finds a shelter.

Lately some individuals and churches are beginning to come out. Many in the New School body, after the division, had hopes that that body would not first and the presence of the United States, and I object to the idea of the United S were never more professions made in favor of peace, there were never more encomiums delivered upon peace, nor ever greater sentiments of devotion to peace, uttered or professed by any being upon the face of the earth, than were uttered by him who the face of the earth, than were uttered by him who was the greatest of warriors—the great Emperor. He was always for peace; how, then, came he to be always in war? Because, when his armies entered a country, the people would resist, and that made war, and made him a disturber of the peace he was so anxious to preserve. That is caractly the way the great Emperorgot the name of being a disturber of the peace: the people would resist when his armies entered their country. All that he asked of them was to submit; all that he asked

was that they should be quiet, and let his armies move over their country.

In the same identical manner, Mr. President, In the same identical manner, Mr. President, with a parallelism which has been drawn here somewhat too close for a parody, the Senator from Kentucky charges me with delaying the admission of California, because I resist where! have a right to resist, and, more than that, where I hold it to be my duty to resist, and where I am sustained by sixty years of uninterrupted legislation of the two Houses of Congress. Sir, three times Washington, the father of his country, sent in messages for the admission of new States precisely under the same circumstances as those under which President Taylor sent in a message in this case. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Vermont, were all admitted precisely under these circumstances, and upon the presentation of messages precisely like this. Five other States were admitted afterwards under the same circumstances, and by messages of the Presidents of the times in which those States were admitted; making eight in the whole, being as near half as eight can be of seventeen. I am doing what has been done for sixty years has been admitted in a bill by itself, except in one single case, and then two were put together in the same bill. Two States annied for except in one single case, and then two were put together in the same bill. Two States applied for admission at the same time, and had no more right

than California now has, for they made their Conthan California now has, for they made their Constitions for themselves without the previous authority of Congress. The Senator from Kentucky undertakes to say that these things will go on, and California will come in sooner, if she is mixed up with all these foreign questions—foreign to her, certainly. Now, he certainly understands what he says. I do not. The supposition is, that the bill is to go faster when complicated and loaded with all these subjects than it can go alone. There is something in that which is inexalone. There is something in that which is inex-plicable to me. I know there is an idea, which plicable to me. I know there is an idea, which may be called vernacular, prevalent in some parts of the country, that a horse can pull stronger if he has a weight upon his back; and I have often seen large packs with two or three bushels of grain upon a horse's back while he was straining every nerve in pulling a load up hill. The argument was, that it kept the backbone straight, and enabled him to draw directly against the centre of every joint. [Laughter.] That was done in the case of drawing; but this is a case of running. California has to run, and as it seems to me she has to run the gauntlet and a long line. I never heard it supposed that a horse ran faster for hav-

ing a load upon his back; but when we come to look at what is proposed to California, we shall find that she has not only three hundred pounds upon her back, but we shall have a hundred pounds to tie to each leg, and still a pretty considerable weight to tie to the tail. I should like to see how California would run with three hundred pounds upon her back and a hundred to each leg, and fifty pounds to the tail.

I have been occupied, Mr. President, wholly with the preliminary question of laying this resolution upon the table, and postponing its consideration for the purpose of taking up the California bill. The question is now as to the delay, the almost indefinite delay, with the chance of eventually losing the admission between the two Houses. We have now three full days remaining of this week, and I think, if we proceed, we can in these week, and I think, if we proceed, we can in these three days come to a decisive vote on the California bill; and in doing that, we shall have washed our hands and done our duty; and it will then be for the House of Representatives to do their duty, a thing with which we have nothing to do.

a thing with which we have nothing to do.

Mr. Douglas rose to correct a misapprehension of Mr. Clay in respect to the bill for the admission of California — Mr. Clay having intimated that it contained no provision for securing the title of the United States to the public lands in the new State. Mr. Douglas was proceeding to show that this was a great error, when he was called to order for discussing a subject not pertinent to the ouestion. nent to the question.

Mr. Benton moved to lay the subject on the table, for the purpose of taking up the California bill. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote stood :

YEAS - Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

YEAS — Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of lowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, and Webster—24.

Navs — Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk. King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

[It will be remembered that on the motion of Mr. Douglas, last Thursday, to lay the subject upon the table, the vote (a test vote) stoodyeas 26, nays 28. The vote above shows a fall-ing off of two in the minority. Mr. Upham, who voted yea on Thursday, was absent to-day. Mr. Sturgeon, who was absent Thursday, voted nay to-day. Thursday, Mr. Webster voted nay, to-day, yea. On the former occasion, Messrs. Wales and Spruance of Delaware voted yea; to-day, Mr. Wales did not vote, and Mr. Spruance voted in the negative. Mr. Cooper of Pennattend the Clay festival in New York. He shunned the responsibility of voting then, and also to-day. Why Mr. Upham was absent on this occasion, we do not know. Nothing but a sickness disabling a Senator from being carried to the

Senate can excuse his absence at such a time. It will be perceived, then, that the minority was reduced by the desertion of Mr. Spruance of Delaware, the refusal of Mr. Wales to vote, and

THE NATIONAL ERA.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1850.

We have compiled from the reports of the daily papers, a full account of Senate proceedings last week, throwing in brackets such editorial excomments, as our personal observa-

To Each Subscriber .- Don't forget, when you renew your subscription, to send a V, which will pay for yourself and two new subscribers.

To ADVERTISERS.-Don't forget that we can allow four columns for advertisements, and that the Era is probably the best paper for giving extensive circulation to advertisements, published in Washington city.

MES. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY.-As those of our readers who dislike Fiction have probably paid little attention to Mrs. Southworth's story, we earnestly request them to read the chapter this week, on the first page. It is a powerful and painful exhibition of one part of a subject in which they are deeply interested.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF KENTUCKY .-We hope nobody will overlook the two series of articles now appearing in our paper-one by CASSIUS M. CLAY, the other by JOHN G. FER, of Kentucky. Kentuckians are apt to feel deeply and speak boldly.

THE FREE SOIL MEN OF CONNECTICUT, it would seem, hold the balance of power in the Legislature. Mr. Baldwin's term in the Senate will expire with this Congress, and a successor must be chosen by the coming Legislature, or the next succeeding one. Mr. Baldwin has proved himself an honest and able friend of Anti-Slavery principles; and he has never been wanting in his duty to the cause of Free Soil. We hope that the Free Soil members of the Connecticut Legislature will see to it that his place be filled by a man equally worthy and faithful.

MR. CORWIN.-Mr. Corwin, of the House, recently made a Free Soil speech, which the Telegraph informed certain newspapers in the West was delivered by Senator Corwin. Other Western journals, noticing the mistake, comment with severity on the silence of Mr. Corwin of the Senate, construing it into evidence of want of fidelity in the present crisis. We regret that he has not yet seen proper to deliver his views, but we know him too well to allow such an imputation to pass without repelling it. We believe Mr. Corwin is true on the Question now agitating Congress, and no doubt the country will hear from him, after the report of the Compromise Committee shall have been made.

Mr. Benton.-Mr. Benton has distinguished himself by the gallantry, the firmness, and consistency of his course in relation to the admission of California. His zeal in her cause and his present course have been attributed to the fact that one of her Senators is his son-in-law. It so happens that he manifested equal zeal for the territorial organization of Oregon, where no such motive could operate, and that the policy he now pursues dates long anterior to the election of Col. Fremont. It will be time enough to charge him with such petty selfishness, when he shall violate the principles he has always professed, and depart from the policy in relation to the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, which he has always pursued.

MR. CLEVELAND OF CONNECTICUT.-Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, made an admirable speech last Friday, in defence of Free Soil, doing justice to its advocates and to its enemies. We shall publish it in our next.

TERMINATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. Doty of Wisconsin has given notice of his intention to introduce next Monday a resolution to terminate debate the 1st of May, in Committee of the Whole, on the California message, and on his bill for its admission.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Last Wednesday a transaction took place in the Senate, which has excited much comment throughout the country. Towards the close of a long and laborious session, during which a deeply exciting struggle was going on between the friends and opponents of Compromise, Mr. Foote, who had for the most part kept himself in the back ground, rose to reply to some remarks of Mr. Benton, referring, in condemnatory terms, to the expect him to be a mere cipher in Congress-Southern Address. Mr. Foote defended that document and its authors, and asked, with indignant emphasis, "By whom was that address denounced? By the oldest Senator-by a gentleman who??-

Here he suddenly paused, and we saw him hastening from the place where he stood, to the | it was sustained by them unitedly, (with a single area in front of the Secretary's desk. At the exception, that all the Northern men present same instant we observed Mr. Benton approach ing the seat of the Senator from Mississippi. This at once explained the movement of the latter, who, the moment he gained the open area of the Senate, faced about, and then, for the first time, we saw a pistol in his hand, ready, as we supposed, to be used, should Mr. Benton approach and assail him, as Mr. Foote seemed to think he would do. Mr. Benton was greatly excited, appeared to be struggling to reach the Mississippi Senator, and at one time he threw open his cost, exclaiming in his loudest tones, " Let the assassin fire! I am unarmed;" and with the most vehement indignation he denounced as false and cowardly the imputation that he had come armed to the Senate. At last, he was induced by his friends who had surrounded him, to take his seat, and Mr. Foote, who gave up his pistol to Senator Dickinson, returned to his seat.

Mr. Foote explained that he did not make practice of going armed—that he had never assailed any man with deadly weapons—that he had never come armed to the Senate until after the threat made by the Senator from Missouri som weeks since—that, in consequence of that threat, being in feeble health and of small stature, h had yielded to the advice of his friends, and armed himself, not for the purpose of assaulting any man, but simply as a matter of precaution against assault-that seeing the Senator from Missouri approaching him, he believed he was intending to execute his threat, and that he (Mr. Foote) had immediately left his place, taken his stand in the area, and drawn his pistol, merely to defend himself against what he verily believed,

meditated violence. Mr. Benton reiterated that it was base and cowardly to charge him with wearing arms; he

never carried deadly weapons. After this, a Committee of Investigation was

It was a most painful exhibition, one which we hope never again to witness in the Senate of the United States. The people of the whole nation, judging from the intensely indignant comments of the press, regard the transaction as a national

But we cannot sympathize with the violence of denunciation heard on all sides. In one section Mr. Benton is vilified as a bully and a ruffian; in another, Mr. Foote is styled a ruffian and an

sin; and there are cries for their expulsion. Great injustice is done both Senators. Ther is no evidence that violence was premeditated by either. Both had become somewhat excited by the events of the day; both acted on the impulse Mr. Benton seemed to be under the impress that Mr. Foote had said or was saying something grossly personal. This was a mistake. Whatever may have been the intention of Mr. Foote, up to the moment when the interruption took place, no insulting word had escaped him. On the other hand, Mr. Foote believed, according to his own ent, that Mr. Benton was about to commit ice upon him—and his conduct confirms his

statement. He drew his pistol in self-defence assassinate his opponent. We do not believe that he harbored any such intention.

No deliberative body, however grave and dignified, is entirely exempt from these sudden outbursts of passion; but generally, the best corrective of the evil is, the deep mortification of the parties concerned, the just indignation of the outraged public sentiment. Violent remedies would rather exasperate the evil, by arousing a revengeful spirit in the parties sought to be pun-

We trust that an event so humiliating to the whole nation, may not pass without its lesson to the Senate. That body has rendered itself responsible, to a great extent, for what has happened, by its connivance at personalities. An impulsive speaker, with an active imagination, and a passion for invective, in the excitement of speaking, is very apt to run into inconsiderate rsonalities, unless checked by calls to order. If not admonished, without any clear understanding of what he is about, without a malignant purpose, he is sure to say things extremely offensive, and tending to provoke violence.

Is he alone blameworthy? Or, should we not equally condemn the conduct of the members, who, sitting calmly in their seats, and seeing clearly the tendency of his remarks, permit him to go on, till it is too late to repair the mischief of his intemperate remarks? We have seen such speakers in Congress, men of kind hearts, but hot impulses, who would really have thanked member for calling them to order, thereby preventing remarks which none would deplore ore than themselves in their cool moments.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

The Southern Men, (Whigs and Democrats united, always excepting Mr. Benton,) by the aid of seven of the sixteen Northern Democratic members of the Senate, succeeded in carrying their Compromise Committee. To the credit of the Whigs from the free States, be it spoken, only two of them were consenting to its formation. These two were Mr. Webster and Mr.

Mr. Webster, on the first test question, when his vote, if recorded with the Northern Men, would have put an extinguisher upon the project of a Committee, recorded it on the side of Comromise. At later periods in the action on Mr. Foote's motion, when his vote could not affect the result, he voted against the Committee.

We state facts: People must draw their own

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania canvassed that State for General Taylor and Free Soil, denouncing Slavery from the stump with extreme bitterness, pledging the Whig Party and himself specially to the maintenance of Free Soil. Since he has taken his seat in the Senate, not a word has fallen from him, not a vote has been given by him, that could betray the slightest opposition to Slavery or its extension. We understand that he was induced to give countenance, if not to pledge support to the scheme of a grand Compromise Committee; that on the day when that subject was to be brought up, and every Senator interested for or against the question was expected to be at his post, it being known that the proslavery and anti-slavery parties were to try their strength upon it, he left for New York : that he attended the Clay Festival in that city the following day, making a speech in honor of the Great Compromiser, at that moment engaged in a mighty effort to put down the Wilmot Proviso—that on returning to this city, he became indisposed, and kept his room during the whole period the Senate was involved in the struggle which finally they said the whole of the territory was north of the Misseari Compromise. In a hut publicly

the Lord be Lord, serve him : if Baal, serve him. We can understand Daniel Dickinson of New York. He thinks the North wrong, and the policy of the former on the Slavery Question; he likes those of the latter. What he thinks he says, and what he says, he acts out and adheres to. On any question concerning Human Liberty you can predict his vote with infallible certainty He plays no double game-he is open, thorough unwavering, consistent in his support of Southern policy; and of course, disappoints nobody Has Mr. Cooper seen cause to abandon his antislavery views? Let him manfully declare the hange, and act in accordance with his new light If he retains the opinions he proclaimed so zealously during the Presidential canvass, le him proclaim them now. Did his constituents to say nothing, do nothing, vote nothing-to desert his post at the critical hour when the

struggle between Freedom and Slavery was to be The fact that this scheme of a Compromi Committee originated with the Slaveholders, that but five, opposed it, necessarily invests it with sectional character; so that the report of the Committee can have no more weight than a document from any other Committee presenting the opinions of only one party to a controversy. It may be said that the Committee in its organzation fairly represents the views of both sections of the Union. Far from it! Who consti-

tute it? On the part of the South, six of its ablest men, all of them, except one, notorious for their ultra pro-slavery opinions. They are, Whigs, Mangum, Bell, Berrien; Democrats, Mason, King, Downs-all representing extreme Southern opinions. While on the part of the North, we have, Whigs, Webster, Cooper, Phelps; Democrats, Cass, Bright, Dickinson-every one except Mr. Phelps, opposed to the Northern view of the Slavery Question, and sympathizing with the Southern. And the Chairman of the Committee, Henry Clay, is now the most efficient champion of all that the Slaveholders demand. Of the Committee of Thirteen, then, the Chair man and eleven members are pledged support ers of the slaveholding policy of No Slavery Restriction-leaving Mr. Phelps as the sole rep

resentative of that large majority of the Ameri can People who are in favor of the Jeffersonian pelicy of Restriction! To what consideration is a Committee so con

stituted, entitled ? It is a fact worthy of notice, that after all, the friends of this famous scheme were indebted to the courtesy of its opponents for the power to carry it into execution. The result of the balting for Chairman was, 30 votes, and 4 blanks. The blanks, of course, were not counted, and the Vice President announced that there was no choice, because a quorum of the Senate had not voted! To relieve the Senate from its ridiculous predicament, Messrs. Webster and Benton of ered, if it was desired, to deposite their ballots and so by the courtesy of those who had voted against the Committee, the Senate was enabled to execute its order to appoint one! And vet. a scheme so ill-supported, is to adjust this great question, and give peace to the country! But the friends of the Committee were subject to another mortification. The members having been hosen, Mr. Phelps rose and begged to be excused from serving. His health was poor-he was opposed to the organization of such a Committee - he anticipated no good from it-his views would not be in harmony with those entertained by it! Mr. Mangum entreated him, piteously, to withdraw his request—he was besieged on all sides-and Mr. Webster openly appealed o him to give them the benefit of his counsels. Mr. Phelps declined to withdraw his request, but

Senate refused to excuse him.

was willing to submit it to the Senate-and the Mr. Benton remarked, while the motion of Mr. Foote was under consideration, that the appoint ment and action of the Committee would either create alarm or a laugh. In view of what has since transpired, the People will experience any other emotion than that of alarm.

ain it by any means whatever.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

The New Mexican, published at Santa Fe, in its number for January 17, and in an extra of the same date, contains two long and well-reasoned articles in favor of the formation of a State Government. The writer refers to a letter to Mr. Skinner, from Senator Foote, strongly opposing the organization of such a Government, and to body, and the stern rebuke administered by an concurrent efforts on the part of Mr. Berringer (Bedinger?) of Virginia. We learn from another source that the letter advised the formation of a Territorial Government, without the Proviso; but should a State Government be resolved upon, it ed, and by provoking sympathy in their favor-

urged total silence on the subject of slavery. It seems, then, that leaders of the slaveholding party have been somewhat busy in the affairs of New Mexico, laboring to prevent there the result which has been reached in California. The suspicion we have long entertained, and often

hinted, is thus confirmed. Mr. Foote has done what he had a right to do. Believing it important to the interests of the South that no barrier should be erected in New Mexico against the introduction of slavery, he has not confined himself to efforts to prevent restrictive legislation by Congress-he has extended his operations to New Mexico itself, endeavoring to induce the People there to abstain from all

action against slavery.

This course of conduct is legitimate, and we trust that his example may not be lost. If there be influential members of Congress who are sincerely desirous of seeing free institutions establighed in New Mexico, let them neglect no honorable means of impressing the people of that Territory with their own convictions. It is not improbable that the struggle between Slavery and Freedom may be transferred to that countryand with them may rest the decision whether their soil shall be consecrated to Liberty or prostituted to Slavery.

The writer of the articles in the New Mexican arges the expediency of forming a State Governent, chiefly in view of the great division of sentiment in the States and in Congress on the question of slavery in relation to the Territories. He refers to the position of Mr. Benton on one side that of Mr. Calhoun on the other-to the action of the Free Soil Convention that brought out Mr Van Buren for the Presidency-to the fact that a majority of the present Congress is opposed to the admission of any more territory, except with the prohibition of slavery.

"What," he asks, "has been the universal legislation upon this subject, from the days of the Missouri Compromise to the present time? Has there been a Territorial Government formed, but what this has been the absorbing question? Has there been legislation of late years upon this subject, that has not convulsed the whole country And now as to this very Territory acquired by the treaty with Mexico, lying south of the compromise line, Southern statesmen, of both parties. to the world that they have the right to take their slaves there, and that it is the duty of the Con gress to protect them in their slave property in this Territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of both the North and South. The moment that a movement is made in Congress to form a Territorial Government, the Northern form a Territorial Government, the Northern Free Soil men proclaim that it alone can be ad-mitted as free territory, that is, with the prohibi-tion of slavery; and Southern statesmen have as boldly proclaimed that they would alone abide the Missouri Compromise; that territory north of 36° should be admitted free, and that all south should be received as the Southern States, with slavery. Now, am I sustained by the facts? Look at the whole legislation of Congress on this subject—look at the last Territorial Government bill passed by the Congress. I mean the Oregon bill.
Why was the Wilmot Proviso attached to that terminated in the triumph of the Pro-Slavery the Missouri Compromise line, but publicly proclaimed that they would never submit to the prohibition of slavery south of the compromise line. Now, facts are stubborn things, and judging of the future by the past, what are we to ex-That Congress can establish for us a Territorial Government, as we ask it, silent on the subject or slavery, when there is a considerable portion of the territory that lies south of the compromise line? No."

He then proceeds to argue that the only way to extricate the people of New Mexico from their ndition of anarchy, and terminate the struggle n the States, is, to organize at once a State Gov-

It seems that Mr. Foote's letter against the fornation of a State Government was forwarded be fore or during the meeting of the Convention held to determine the question of a Territorial Govrnment - that the concurrent efforts of the South were made at the same time; and by another paragraph in the New Mexican article. we learn that different counsels emanated from the Executive at Washington :

"It is known," says the writer, "that Mr. Skin-ner, besides the Foote letter, brought with him the result of a conversation with the Secretary of State, who gave it as his opinion, that the people of New Mexico could not obtain from Congress a Terr torial Government. He also gave it as his opinion that the claim of Texas was sufficiently formidable to induce the people of New Mexico to send to Congress her Senators and Representatives to vote on this question, as well as Texas. This, we now, can only be accomplished by the formati f a State Government."

But, as the result showed, the sentiment of the people of New Mexico against slavery, (which is said to be decided,) and the influence of the Chief Executive, proved of no avail against the power of the Slavery-Extensionists; who carried, first, the question in favor of a Territorial Government

condly, the question against the Proviso. The facts stated warrant the apprehension that the Slavery Party in New Mexico is really in the ascendency. And yet the New York Express the New York Tribune, and other Whig Journals formerly advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, follow ing now the lead of Mr. Webster, talk of the Proviso as if it were a mere abstraction-and as if Freedom in New Mexico were safe, without any such precautionary measure.

They profess to be confirmed in this view by the following letter from Mr. Smith, the delegate from that Territory, in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. Webster, who is seeking in every quarter to find some support for his new position WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster, U. S. Senate: DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and reply to it with great pleasure. New Mexico is an exceedingly mountainous country, Sante Fe itself being twice as high as the highest point of the Alleghanies, and nearly all the land, capable of cultivation, is of equal height, though some of the valleys have less altitude above the sea. The ountry is cold. Its general agricultural produc heat and corn, and such vegetab in the Nortern States of this Union. It is entirely unsuited for slave labor. Labor is exceedingly abundant and cheap. It may be hired for three or four dollars per month, in quantity quite sufficient for carrying on all the agriculture of the There is no cultivation except by

As to the existence, at present, of slavery in New Mexico, it is the general understanding that it has been altogether abolished by the laws of Mexico; but we have no established tribunals which have pronounced, as yet, what the law of the land in this respect is. It is universally con-sidered, however, that the Territory is altogether a free Territory. I know of no persons in the country who are treated as slaves, except such as may be servants to gentlemen visiting or passing through the country. I may add, that the strongest feeling against slavery universally prevails through the whole Territory, and I suppose it quite impossible to convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain it because when the convey it there, and maintain the convey it there is not convey in the convey it there is not convey in the convey in

I have the honor to be, with regard, your obelient servant, To these opinions of Mr. Smith, no doubt hom estly entertained, of the natural obstacles to slavery, we oppose the facts-that the system prevails amid the snows of Russia; that it had obtained foothold in Oregon, from which it was only excluded by positive law; that backed as they were by the Ordinance of 1787, the friends of Freedom in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, had a introduction of slavery; that slave labor has already been found profitable in California, which was also declared to be fit only for free labor; and the United States, \$60 cents. ready been found profitable in California, which

that, if there be valuable mines as it is said there are in New Mexico, the same kind of labor will be found to be exceedingly remunerative there: and to his statement that the strongest anti-slavery

feeling prevails in that country, we oppose the fact, that the counsels of Mr. Foote and his Southern associates proved more than a match for it, when, under their influence, a Territorial Government was decided upon instead of a State Government, and all action restricting slavery was carefully abstained from.

What effect the proceedings of the present Congress, so far as the report has reached New Mexico, may have upon the People-it is difficult to say. Perhaps the State Government party may desire new arguments from the condition of things here, in favor of their position, and renew under better auspices their struggle for a State organization. If the question be kept open much longer, we should not be much surprised to see New Mexico coming to Congress and asking admission as a State—a movement, we apprehend, that would be very unpalatable to Messrs. Clay and Webster, who seem bent on throwing contempt upon the President's policy of non-action.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS. By the Author of Letters from Cuba. New York: Samuel Hueston. For sale by R. Faruham, Penusylvania avenue, Washington.

We observed, the other day, a copy of this work aid upon the desk of every member of Congress. t is a highly instructive book, presenting an inresting view of the present social, political, and omestic condition of the people of Cuba. It also contains ample statistics of the trade of the island. In an appendix the question of annexation is treated at large, and with much ability; the writer, who appears to be a native Cuban, urging the vast importance of the measure by a great variety of considerations.

HITE JACKET; OR, THE WORLD IN A MAN-OF-WAR. By Herman Melville. New York: Harper & Brothess. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. Duc

In this volume we have reality, not romance. In ninety-three brief chapters, the author paints as many distinct scenes of life on board a man-ofwar. There is plenty of incident, but it is made subservient to the very laudable purpose of exhibiting the condition of our navy, its discipline, the treatment of the sailors, &c.

Facts concerning the use of rum and of the cat-o'-ninc-tails are detailed, which must arrest the attention of the nation. The book should be placed in the hands of every member of Congress. t gives a clearer insight into the abuses prevalent in our navy, and a better conception of the necessary remedies, than any work within our knowledge. It entitles its author to the warmest thanks of every American interested in the improvement of the condition and elevation of the aracter of our sailors.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. New York: Samuel Hueston

The gossip of the editor this month with his eaders and correspondents is better than all the rest of the magazine, with the exception of one or two poems. The Knickerbocker has merits of its own, and is always attractive.

LACKWOOD'S EDINBUEGH MAGAZINE. March, 1850. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pa avenue, Washington

The opening and closing articles of this number are purely political, the first treating of Civil Revolution in the Canadas, the last of the Corn Laws, Free Trade, &c. The policy of the English Government in relation to the Canadas s severely condemned. It is contended that, by admitting their colonists to a representation in Parliament, making them equal partners with the people of England, in the Government, the annexation movement may be arrested; but a con-The literary articles are highly entertain

PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES. Py Rev. John Pierpont. New York : Fowler & Wells. Mr. Pierpont in this lecture attempts to show the harmony of the psychology of Phrenology and that of the Scriptures. He presents several instructive and striking views, which we com mend to those who are under the impression that Phrenology is infidelity in disguise.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. May, 1850. Philadelphi This number is excellent in its contributions and its embellishments. Mr. Godey's attempted disparagement of the magazine has promoted its circulation, if we may judge from the announce ment of the publishers, that for the third tim they have been obliged to reprint the early num bers of the present volume, to supply the inreased demand.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, May, 1850. Philadelphia Among the contributors to the May number we notice George D. Prentiss, W. H. C. Hosmer and other well-known writers. The proprietors announce that their writers and artists are prepar

ing for the production of "a most glorious number for July-the first number of the new vol ume"-and that the leading plate in it will be JENNY LIND, the world-renowned singer. The enterprise of the publishers is worthy of all METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. April, 1850. J. Mc Clintock, D. D., Editor. New York: Lane & Scott.

This certainly is one of the best quarterlies in he country. With enough of denominational natter to commend it to the body of which it is an organ, its general merits, as a literary review and its distinguished liberality entitle it to the respect and patronage of the public at large. me of the articles in the number are quite elaborate, and all may be read with profit.

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN IN CALIFORNIA. By James I Tyson, M. D. New York : D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Washington.

Dr. Tyson furnishes a sufficiently minute ac unt of his journey to and from California, over the Isthmus, and of his residence in that country,

the whole occupying not quite a year. There is nothing very novel in the Diary, but t contains practical suggestions that it would be well for California adventurers to attend to. The Doctor does not present a glowing picture of fortune-hunting in the gold diggings.

HE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. February, 1850. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pa avenue, Washington.

The North British Review does not offer very tempting table of contents in this number. The majority of the topics discussed are of local r technical interest. We give the running titles f the articles: Lord Cockburn's Letter to the Lord Provost; Rushkin's Seven Lamps of Archiecture ; Pope Joan ; Soutbey's Life and Corres ndence; Muller's Treatise on Sin; Miller's Cootprints of the Creator; Scottish Nations Education; the Army and its Officers; Stuar Wortley's Marriage Bill.

lume's History, Vol. V. The Harpers. For sale Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington We have received Vol. V of this republication The sixth and last volume, we understand, has been issued. It is a remarkably neat, convenien and cheap edition, of a work of great and enduring merit, costing, we are told, but forty cents a olume! The Methodist Quarterly Review says, that it is the purpose of the same publishers to

t the same price. We have just received the last volume. REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF PROFESSOR J. W. WEBSTEI

print Gibbon and Macaulay in the same form and

Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington. We have here a full report of the trial of Dr. Webter-the testimony, the arguments of counsel, the charge of Chief Justice Shaw, the verdice hard struggle to keep down the advocates of the of the coroner's jury, &c. The report made phonographically by Dr. Stone. The whole forms a

KEEPING THE QUESTION OPEN.

"The Free-Soilers, the Wilmot-Provisoiste call them by whatever name you please—are op-posed to any scheme of compromise which is cal-culated to settle the agitating question of the day. They know that, in this event, 'Othello's occu-pation's gone'—that the means of riding into pation's gone —that the means of riding into power upon this hobby would be denied to politi-cal aspirants—and that the Abolitionists would cease to be the make-weight in political contests in some of the Northern States. It is no wonder, therefore, that these factious fanatics are opposed to all compromises. They want the question kept open for future agitation. Hence, their opposition to acting upon the case of California, in conjunction with the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, &c. &c. Hence, too, the denunciations of the Abolition print in this city of the scheme of the 'compromise committee'."—Wachington of the 'compromise committee.'"- Washington

The Union greatly mistakes the policy and purposes of what it is pleased to term, "the Aboon print of this city."

We do not wish the Territorial Question kept pen. Let it be settled at once, we say, provided t can be done on right principles. Nor are we anxious to separate the question of the admission of California from that of Governments for the Territories, unless for the very reason for which the Union is anxious to conjoin them-that such conjunction will enable the Slavery-Party to defeat the Wilmot Proviso. Insert this provision in any bill, proposing to organize Territorial Governments, while it admits California, and we shall be satisfied

The word "compromise," as used in American politics, we detest; for it always means, the concession of some vital principle, the sacrifice of some right, to the demands of Slavery. We have always held, that the only way to stop the agitation about Slavery is, to oppose a uniform, unyielding resistance to all its pretensions.

We can tell the Union and the slaveholders

whom it represents, how to put an end to the political anti-slavery agitation at the North. Let them consent that the Federal Government shall relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery within its exclusive jurisdiction. The People of the Free States who are partners in this Government, will then be released from all political support of slavery, and the subject will cease to enter as an element in their politics or to disturb the deliberations of Congress. The question will be reduced to a local one for the action of the States having exclusive jurisdiction over it, and whatever interest philanthropists in the free States might take in the matter, it would be out of the sphere of their politics. For one, when we recollect what a corrupt use has been made of the Slavery Question by party organizations, what hollow promises have been made by heartless candidates for office, how little real sympathy is felt by party politicians with the cause of human rights, how deplorably its interests lave been mismanaged, how constantly the People are liable to be deceived by them, we deeply lament the necessity which has removed the subject from the sphere of philanthropy, and forced t as a question into Federal politics

But, so long as the slaveholders shall make the uestion one of political power and consideration, they must expect an opposition as active and un-relenting as their own selfish ambition.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 4, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: We had cold, freezing weather until within day or two past, when a milder air and constant showers have ushured in the spring. The arge soft buds are starting out on the limbs of the elms of the Luxembourg, and the walks of its groves and gardens are once more lively with gay children, chasing hoops, decrepid old men resting on their gold-headed canes, as they stop to gaze after the merry youngsters, pensive students with their books, and yonder, in the sunny side of the the newspapers. My windows overlook this garden-an epitome of the great city of Paris. The palace of the Luxembourg, momorable for its Chamber of Peers, but more so for the sessions of the Industrial Congress, presided over by M. Louis Blanc, is visible through the trees. In the distance, at the end of a long avenue of elms, rises, high above the surrounding houses, the dome of the Pantheon. In the vaults of that immense sepulchre of the mighty dead of France is the tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau. A hand. holding a lighted torch, is protruded from the head of the tomb, and underneath is the inscription: "Though dead, he illumines the world." To the left rises the tall towers of old St. Sulpice, and to the right the glazed dome of the Observatory. Not a bad panorama of Franceworkmen, idlers, national monuments, national vanity, magnificent temples reared to a worthless priesthood and to science. What a world Paris s! and how delightful life is in this balmy climate, in this city, filled with all that science has invented or art accomplished! Here, too, is the political centre of Europe. The statesmen of ther countries on the continent keep their faces urned toward the capital of France, as steadily s the Mussulman does his to the east when he prays. A Democratic zephyr from France makes ifty Cabinets chilly, and a stiff Socialist breeze throws half a dozen monarchs of shattered contitution into a fever.

Never did France occupy the attention of Europe more than now. In the light of the questions under discussion, the Greek difficulty becomes mere matter of shutting up a few corn-dealers shops, more or less; the return of the Pope, parish squabble; and the complications of Gernany, wranglings between half a dozen fairhaired, blue-eyed, lymphatic gentlemen, none of whom knows what he wants. The policy of every country in Europe is to a certain point influenced by that of every other. All Europe is united in interest as much as New York and Pennsylvania. The parties in different countries are united with through two columns of close type, to turn round those of the same name in every other. But Paris The parties in different countries are united with is the centre and head of all. Certainly, the political face of Europe would be more changed by the formation of a great German Empire of forty defends the most salient forms of aristocracy and millions, than by any change whatever in France.

But the order for a German Empire must be given from Paris. What can the German Demonstrate of a consist their Kines, until the exposable. crats do against their Kings, until the sympathy and influence of France are thrown on their side? Look at the vast importance of the questions

now occupying the French People. The right of reunion, the liberty of the press, the bankruptcy of the nation, the independence of the clergy, the accord between the Executive and Legislative powers, the maintenance of the past majority, the change of the form of Government, the submission to the popular vote of the question between Republic and Monarchy. France is in a state of ransition—she is passing from monarchical habits and ideas to republican ones; and her politics are of palpitating interest. Every stage of the change is interesting and worthy of study. We should watch it as the physician does the alterations in the physical condition of a patient under treatment for lunacy produced by intoxicating liquors.

Hents of his lettow-citizens, who have constructed and Lynch law in "chronic dishonor." And this, too, in a defence of Americans! Fig. Mr. F., this looks like abusing your own countrymen under the pretext of vindicating them from the aspersions of M. Thiers. And do enlighten us the date of our last, the union between the President and the Legislative majority appeared perfect. The contract of marriage had been signed and sealed by the President and chiefs of the majority. Nothing was omitted to give due solemnity to the ceremony. It was declared, with a the idea of Heaven with that of the slave States nity to the ceremony. It was declared, with a of society, menaced by Socialism. Alas! nothing emains of this union. It has been swept away. The chiefs have been disavowed by their followers. At present, M. Bonaparte pulls one way; MM. Molé, Thiers, Berryer, and Montalembert second ; and the rank and file of the majority, third. The bill against the press is seriously endangered. Amendments are demanded, and will

Two weeks ago, the provincial press of the Conervative party was clamorous for laws against the Socialist press, and zealous in the cause of the Cabinet. Now, every press in France denounces the Cabinet as awkward, ignorant, feeble, stupid,

holds the Ministry, denounces the press as an They are dem

been produced. He has chosen the course which ruined Pharoah, and hardened his neck against reproof. Last Sunday's number of Le Napoleon is more violent, puerile, and insulting, than ever. The Assembly is told, in so many words, that the union between it and the President " shall be durable on one condition: that the important bills submitted shall be promptly decided one way or the other." This is aping the tone of the uncle, but is mistimed and offensive. It will scarcely hasten the votes of the Assembly. Following this is an article directed to the different employees of the Government, telling them plainly that the slightest mark of want of zeal in political matters shall be the signal for removal from office. "By the necessity of things," says Le Napoleon, "every one who is not openly for the cause of order, and the President of the Republic, is against it. Not to support, not to defend the Government with energy, is equivalent to abandoning it. The functionary who is neither courageous nor devoted becomes dangerous." As if the moral sense of the French nation had not been insulted enough, another article urges the speedy creation of a Minister of Police, who may organize the system of espionage through all France. This is destined to Carlier, the officer whose imprudent provocations contributed so much to the loss of the late elections. Another article declares that a few journalists are compromising the destinies of the country on account of their "private interests." The President has learned nothing by experience. He seems more solicitous to gain the good opinion of the army than to do anything else-has gone round to visit all the barracks, distributed crosses to the soldiers, shook hands with some of them, held one or two reviews, and spared no pains to become popular with them. The incorrigible Socialists among them have been singled out and sent to Africa, by way of punishment. Indeed, this course has been pursued all over France, and a soldier who votes the Socialist ticket knows he does so at the risk of being sent to the murderous climate of Algeria.

The Cabinet is not so bold as it was. It fears defeat. Several severe laws of repression lie in their portfolios, because there is risk of their being rejected. The fury of the police has been moderated, and the language of the Ministers not so insulting.

Thus divided and irresolute, the prospects of the Conservatives in the approaching electionfor we are to have a new one at Paris in less than forty days—are of the gloomiest character. The probability is that the Conservative papers, monarchist at the last election, will be decidedly republican at this.

The Socialist journals continue to be moderate and judicious in their tone. They are much encouraged by the faults of the Government and the result of the election at Sens, where the entire Socialist ticket for the municipal council was elected, and by that in the Department of Vosges, where the Socialist ticket for the Assembly was carried, on the 24th, by a majority of nearly seven

Let us now turn to something which concerns America in France.

AMERICA DEFENDED vs. M. THIERS. The French Moderates are led by their princi-ples to a systematic depreciation of everything American. M. Thiers is noted for his attempts to discredit the United States. In one of his speeches on the law for Public Instruction he said: "Look at the tendency of heads of families wanting their children to learn everything in a short Parents educated their children above greenhouse, are half a dozen workmen reading other things connected with the learned professions, all so slightly that they were for the most part mere sciolists, knowing a little of everything, and nothing well. This state of things was destructive to the grandeur of the country, and, if persisted in, would lead France at last to the sittion of the American nation, who gained their knowledge from the newspapers. It was evident that a social change ought to be effected in this respect." [Cries of Yes, yes, on the right.] This gratuitous and insulting fling at our institutions awoke the wrath of W. H. Fry, Esq., who published an answer, over his own signature, in Galignani's Messenger of the 20th of February As this paper has produced quite a sensation

the English-speaking circles in Paris, being the subject of both extravagant eulogy and blame, it

would not be proper to pass it without notice. In the outset of his article, Mr. Fry claims to speak, "not as an American, but as a man," disclaims national pride, and that horribly-abused Greek and Latin word 'patriotism,' which is a term convertible with colossal selfishness, with national obberies and murders committed for personal and general aggrandizement." Having thus taken a high moral position, he asserts his proposition, that "America, in essential grandeur, exceeds all other countries, ancient or modern." He then passes in review the general diffusion of education, the intelligence of the clergy, the great number of railroads, canals, and telegraphs, the number of railroads, canals, and telegraphs, the facility of transport for merchandise, the ease and cheapness of travelling, the sobriety of the sail-ors, the smallness of the army, the extent of the foreign commerce, the growth of art, the celebrity of many of the literary and scientific men, such as Franklin, Carey, Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, Walter Johnson, and Audubon. This is followed up by extracts from the works of travellers, showing grandeur of America and the excellence of peroration, remarkable for its strength of style ndeed, the answer shows plainly that its author s a man of ability, and rather eccentric withal. lis piece would have lost none of its real value by the omission of such phrases as "Elastic democracy is hell proof"—which startle the quiet people who read Galignani as they sip their mornng's coffee. A few sentences from this rugged little phrase, the author gives us a specimen of "elastic democracy," for which he has not prepared his readers. What! could we expect a gentle-man who has defended the cause of the laborer, and inveighed against aristocracies and tyrann slavery and Lynch law? What aristocracy and what tyranny does he mean to attack? Alas! it is only what is to be found in Europe, while he sage alluded to: "Slavery in America, so much abused, is a heavenly destiny for the blacks. It has elevated them from barbarians, killing and ity. Texas will exclude it. The country of San Francisco has excluded it. No. ican colony of Liberia, democratic though black, will within a century carry glad tidings to the heart of Africa. So, too, Lynch law is stupidly held in chronic dishonor. But it is the safety of the back woods. It puts to shame the late Draco code of England. It saved California in her first What a precious jumble of ideas here is, to be what a precious jumble of the state to brand as stupid seventenths of his fellow-citizens, who hold Slavery

Let us examine more closely the situation. At he date of our last, the union between the Presi-heavenly destiny of slavery will be "hurling" the blacks on to liberty? Apparently, the rate of hurling is a very slow one, as the blacks have been hurled on to more than two millions and a dourish of trumpets, to be necessary to the safety of society, menaced by Socialism. Alas! nothing hurl the blacks on to liberty, which must be hell-hurl the blacks on to liberty, which must be hell-hurl the blacks on to liberty, which must be hell-hurl the blacks on to liberty. hurl the blacks on to liberty, which must be hellish? There is a curious confusion in Mr. F.'s mind, of slavery, Lynch law, and Heaven. The fact so roundly asserted, of the salvation of California by Lynch law, is novel and startling. Other Americans, and certainly all the Europeans, were laboring under the illusion that the unsettled state of things in California, during the first year, the violences and murders committed, had hindered the immigration of large numbers of peaceable and industrious persons. But it seems that everybody was mistaken.

The author's touch at the colony of Liberia—"democratic though black"—is worthy of the

The author's touch at the county of Liberia—
"democratic though black"—is worthy of the rest of the picture. Certainly it would be natural for those who had been forcibly excluded from the Heaven of American slavery to get up an imitation Heaven on the shores of Africa,

Le Napoleon, the President's Sunday paper, up- aristocratic dogs as they are! But they don't holds the Ministry, denounces the press as an extra-constitutional power, and attempts to prove the late proposition of M. Thiers, "The best of them is worth nothing." The President and his Cabinet seem to stand alone.

It was borned that the President and the extended over that continent, and will hard It was hoped that the President would take the the inhabitants on to liberty and Christianity for hint given him at the last election, and adopt a a few blissful centuries.

more liberal course. The contrary effect has hear produced. He has chosen the course the more liberal course. The contrary effect has the merica of the free States, and a pretty fair representative of a class of gentlemen whos hearts seem always to be bursting with indigna-tion at the aristocracies of Europe, and sorrow for the miseries of the poor. This sympathy with the poor of a foreign country is a cheap sen-timent size. timent, gives room for eloquent declamation may lead to a wide-spread popularity. The true test of a man's love of justice, devotion to human rights, and sympathy with the oppressed, is his conduct towards the poor of his own country. Is he content to walk there with the minority, to brave odium, to labor in and out of season for the down-trodden? When an American is brave as a lion in defence of human rights in Europe, and equally brave in attacking them in the persons of the oppressed in his own country, or not daring to open his mouth for them, he is a bird that al-ways flies with the flock, and his claims to a devotion to right vary with the longitude, and are what Mr. Burchell would call fudge.

The author signs his full name to his article.

and thus gives every American the right to say what he thinks of the opinions expressed. We hope that Mr. Fry's next defence will be more deserving of praise for its principles. His pen is an able one when employed in a good cruse

ITEMS. The proposition of M. Larocheiaquelin to submit the question of the form of Government to the people was quashed at once in the Assembly by the previous question. It is still discussed in the papers, finding few friends and many enemies. Its author is handled without gloves by all parties. He was a warm republican in 1848, and abjured his royalist sentiments in a harangue be-

fore Raspail's club.

The budget has been drawing its slow length long for nearly two weeks. An economy of hundred and forty-four millions on last year's budget has been proposed by the Committee, but this is barely reducing the budget to its old proportions. The receipts are still less than the ex-

penses.
The news from Rome is that his Holiness may ome, Sunday in albie. The official an nouncement is ambiguous, and leaves everything uncertain. He will return "if nothing new happen against the public security and tranquillity."

All intercourse is broken off between the Courts of Prussia and Wurtemberg. No danger of fighting, however. They understand each other too well for that. The Erfurt Assembly has taken no decisive step as yet. Speeches have been made and officers elected. Things may return to the basis of the treaties of 1815. They

seem to be tending that way.

Yesterday's session of the Assembly was a stormy one. M. Jules Favre, the brilliant orator of the Left, made a most vigorous attack on the Ministry. He summed up its policy for the interior in these words. rior in these words: "To spy everywhere, al ways, and everybody." In another part of his discourse, he exclaimed: "You are called the Cabinet of action, but you are only the Cabinet of the police. Your veritable chief is M. Car-

To-day the Assembly is discussing the law on ransportation of political convicts Yours, &c.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE] SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850. The Vice President announced the members of the committee of investigation on the case of Messrs. Benton and Foote, as follows: Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell, Shields.

Mr. Dodge, for personal reasons, was excused

from serving; the requests of other members to e excused were refu During the morning hour, Mr. Benton moved to postpone all business before the Senate, and take up the California bill. Points of order were raised and discussed, un-

til the morning hour having nearly expired, Mr. Clay moved to lay the motion upon the table. and on this the vote was-YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickingon, Downs, Posts, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk

Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

NATS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke. Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Walk

So the motion to lay upon the table was agreed [It will be found that during all this voting

Messrs. Bright, Cass, Dickinson, and Sturgeon were always present, and always in the ranks of the Slavery party; and that Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, the famous Whig Free-Soiler, was always out of the way.] The Senate proceeded to the special order of he day, the unfinished business of yesterday

Mr. Foote. I simply rise for a purpose which I have no doubt will gratify gentlemen on all sides sincerely and profoundly desirous of action, prac-tical action, on the proposition before the Senate in which the country feels so deep an interest. shall waive any feelings merely of a personal na ture, out of consideration to the exigencies of the hour. I design, therefore, saying not another word; I only ask for an early vote. Mr. Clay's appeal having been withdrawn, the

uestion recurred on the amendments submitted Messrs. Mangum, Clay, and King, hoped that, if there were any discussion, it might all be confined to the opponents of the committee, and agreed as to the policy of voting down all the

Mr. Benton. I never saw the Senate so harmo nious. I am entirely of the same opinion with the gentlemen who have spoken all around mevotes and no words. The Senate will recollect the great encomium pronounced upon the Abbe Seves, the great constitution maker, during the period of the French revolution. It was said by the wits or witlings, as the case may be, of that day, that he kept Constitutions in pigeon holes, and took down one or another as the occasion required. But the point is, that one of those Constitutions contained a clause for a dumb Legisla-ture; one that should vote and not speak. He read it to a friend, and the friend exclaimed "Ah, Monsieur Seyes, that dumb Legislature will immortalize you!" I do not know whether that part of the Legislature in France who were n favor of voting instead of speaking were able to stick to that part of the Constitution or not, but I hope we shall all be able to stick to it here-vote and not talk. And now, Mr. President, we seem to have made some progress, and the way seems to have been entirely clear for me to make the motion which was suggested to me by the gentlemen on the other side. I asked to take up the Califoonia bill; it was objected to because there was unfinished business. It was objected to be-cause the business of yesterday ought to take precedence. Good; I have nothing to say against that now. That business has been taken up; now the objection of "unfinished business" is removed. And now I act upon the suggestion of the gen-tleman upon the other side of the chamber, and

move, though it involves a double motion, to lay this question upon the table for the purpose of taking up the California bill; and, as the gentlemen have given you a programme of the manner in which they will act, I will give you mine. My programme is this: That, if this bill be taken up, as I suppose it may be now, in conformity to the as I suppose it may be now, in conformity to the suggestion of the gentleman opposite, and after the reasons given for not taking it up have passed away, my course will be, if gentlemen on the other side offer amendments which may be in the nature of adding further measures to that bill-of attaching other bills to that bill-why, sir, l have said enough already to let the Senate know that I am what is called uncompromisingly op-posed to it; and, as I have given as many reasons for my opposition as can be necessary, now, therefore, I am willing to content myself with the vote of "nay" on the different propositions to add other measures to the California bill when it add other meas comes up. Now, sir, my opinion is, that in this way we can finish the California bill in this sitting to-day, while the six gentlemen are here who will be absent next week by order of the Senate. I therefore make the motio accomplish that object, and I ask for the yeas and

The Vice President. It is moved that the question now under consideration be laid on the

table, and on that motion the yeas and nays are demanded. The yeas and nays were then ordered by the nate, and being taken, resulted as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith,

Walker, and Webster—24.

Walker, and Webster—24.

Nava—Messra. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk,

Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

Messrs. Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dickin son, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, all profess to be in favor of the admission of California as she is with her Constitution and boundaries. Of these, seven voted against laying the subject of compromise on the table for the purpose of taking up the California bill, and two, Cooper and Wales, absented themselves or refused to vote. Had all these voted to take up the California bill, the vote would have stood, 33 for laying on the table, 21 against it. Such a majority would have decided the fate of the bill at once, and delay would have been prevented. They all saw proper to go with the Slavery Party for compromise, for mixing up Cali-fornia with all sorts of subjects, thus complicating the question of its admission, producing in-definite delay, and subjecting the bill for the admission of California to the hazard of ultimate

vote might have killed the Compromise Committee last Thursday, but was then given for it, yesterday and to-day, when it could not affect the result, has been recorded with the Northern

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on every point in the amendments submitted by

The first subdivision in the amendment was read. With instructions that, in any bill, scheme, or other measure or measures they may report, they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other proposed legislation which shall require the assent of any other State

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Walker, and Web-

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor. land, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs. Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"2. That they shall not connect the admissiof the State of California with any measure which is connected with a question of boundary or other ontroversy with any other State."

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Webster—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borlind, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29

ney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29
So the amendment was rejected.
The xext subdivision was then read:
"3. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other measure of less dignity than the reception and admission of a sovereign State to be a new and entire member of this Union."

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Chase, Dodge of Iowa,

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, and Walker—7.
NAVS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Whitcomb, and Yulee—30. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read

"4. That they shall not make California a party to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact relating to slavery, or to any slave State or slave Territory, other than the compacts of the The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

win, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, and Walker—16. Seward, Smith, and Walker—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce,

Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read: That they shall not make California a par-

ty to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact of any description, other than the compacts of the Constitution, and those compacts relating to the domain which have been heretofore required of new States formed out of the Territory of the United States." The question being taken, it resulted as fol-YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cor-

win, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Walker, and

Webster—17.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"6. That they shall not report any measure proposing any alteration in the boundaries of the State of California." The question being taken, it resulted as fol-YEAS-Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Chase Cor-

win, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward Smith, Walker, and Webster—20.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor-AAIS—Messes Attention, Bauger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

The next subdivision was then read: That they shall not make the State of Cal-"7. That they shall not make the State of California a party to, or in any way connected with, or the question of her admission in any way connected with or dependent on, any provision in the nature of a compact which has not been required of either of the following named States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida."

The question being taken it resulted as followed.

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis-cousin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Seward, Smith, and

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

so the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

8. That they shall not make a party to, or in any manner bind to, include in, or connect with, any provision having the character or intent of a compact, any State, or people having the political organization of a State, not represented in this body."

Mr. Whitcomb. I desire to say that I shall Mr. Whitcomb. I desire to say that I shall vote against all these instructions, for the reason that for this body to instruct the committee is to anticipate the action of the committee. It is bringing the Senate into the committee itself, inasmuch as the Senate will have full control of the deliberations of that committee. I shall vote against any instructions, for the purpose of expediting business.

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Chase, Corwin, Day-ton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, and

Walker—13.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivigion was then read.

The next subdivision was then read "9. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any matter foreign to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with theoriginal States, and unincumbered with any other conditions responsibilities as a consideration." The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Hale, Hamolin, Jones, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Walker, and Webster—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

have sent here some of their thoughts, in the form of petitions, and I propose simply and solely to take up the petitions which relate to the subjects that are to be referred to the committee, and nothing more; to take them off the table and refer them. And this is insulting to us! That is, it is respectful to refer our own cogitations, but insulting to send to the committee the thoughts of the Pomocrats would have had no chance in the 10th district.

Next, the Temperance Question worked against the Whigs, and Jost them a great many votes.

Yours, &c.,

Asa S. Curtis.

NEW YORK EVENING POST.

We call attention to the Circular of the New York Evening Post, published in another

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

"Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything that relates to either of the four following subjects:

"1. The abolition of slavery within the States."

The question being taken, there were—
YEAS—Messrs. Beuton, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Webster—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

"The suppression of the slave trade between the States."

ne States."
The question being taken, there were—
Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge
f Wisconsin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Sew-

or Wisconsin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Smith, and Walker—10
Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—26.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"3. Abolition of slavery within the forts, arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United

The question being taken, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Jones, and Smith—5.
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastics Serger Strucks, Line tian, Seward, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, and Whitcomb—29.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read : 4. The abolition of slavery within the District The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge f Wisconsin, and Jones—4.
NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, NAVS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, and Whitcomb—31. So the motion was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

"And provided, further, That said committee shall not take into consideration any question in relation to the subject of domestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be specially referred to it by order of the Senate, by name."

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

ows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge
of Wisconsin, Felch, and Jones—5.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor-NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bauger, Dell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Walker—29.

So the amendment was rejected.
The question then recurred on the amendment of the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Hamlin.]
"Except so much as relates to the admission of California as a State."

California as a State."

Mr. Seward. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Walker, and Wester. 201 and Webster—20.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor-

land, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, and Under-

Mr. Yulee. Mr. President, I wish to be allowed to say, as a reason for not voting upon that amend, ment, that I had agreed to pair off for a short time with a gentleman who is not now present.

Mr. Walker. I move to amend the resolution by the insertion of the words:

"Except such parts thereof as relate to the recapture and return of fugitives from service or

labor."

On that question I ask the yeas and nays.
The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.
The question being taken on Mr. Walker's amendment, it resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Millar Wood, Physics Baldwin, Seneral Shields and Walkers. ler, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, and Walk-

er—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Stur-

geon, Turney, and Underwood—27.
So the amendment was rejected.
Mr. Hale. Mr. President, I would respectfully suggest to the Senate that, as these various subjects are to be referred to the committee, all the petitions and remonstrances received by the Senate at this session, and now lying on the table, relative to subjects contained in the resolutions proposed to be referred, should also be referred to the committee. I therefore offer the following amendment, and upon it ask for the yeas and

1. ays:
"That all petitions and remonstrances received this session on the subjects mentioned in the res-olutions of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] and the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell,] referred to a select committee of thirteen, be taken from the table and referred to the same commit-

The yeas and nays were then ordered. Mr. Clay. I hope the petitions will be referred.
I hope the motion will prevail. I do not promise

to read all the petitions if they are referred. I suppose the committee will not feel bound to read them all, but perhaps one or two of a class.

Mr. King. I shall not vote for the reference proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire proposed to the reception of these petitions, as being improper to be countenanced by the Senate of the United States. Sir, we have frequently voted against their reception. But this session we tried it again; and, to our utter this session we tried it again; and, to our utter astonishment, found that a contrary opinion pre-vailed, and that petitions asking for what, if granted, would produce a state of things in this country that would shake the Government to its country that would shake the Government to its foundation, have been received, but received with the declaration that they should lie on the table. Now it is proposed to send them to a select committee. I am for its taking into consideration every legitimate and proper subject that appertains to the settlement of the great and exciting questions before the country; but I am not in the settlement of the great and exciting the settlement of the great and exciting questions before the country; but I am not in

questions before the country; but I am not in lavor of taking up petitions praying for a dissolu-tion of the Union, and petitions very similar to the one rejected the other day, asking that the slaves be armed against their owners. I am not

slaves be armed against their owners. I am not in favor of taking up petitions praying that the slave trade between the States be prohibited, when the Supreme Court of the United States has declared any interference with it to be unconstitutional. We ourselves this day have rejected a proposition made by the Senator from Missouri on that very subject.

Now, sir, what is the object of sending these petitions to the committee? What is to be effected by it? Is it to force us, who believe that all such incendiary publications are calculated to produce mischief in the country, to vote on the question, in order to gratify those miserable fanatics—for I will call them by that name—who send here time and again petitions of this characsend here time and again petitions of this charac-ter, to keep up the excitement on this question? Nor do I wish to vote for the gratification of those

who hold similar sentiments on this floor.

I trust that my friend from Kentucky will reconsider the view of the matter which he has taken. I trust that the Senate of the United States will not put us in a position that we consider to be most insulting to us as Senators, and degrading to our feelings as Southern men. Mr. Hale. I wish to say that I think the Sen-

Mr. Hale. I wish to say that I think the Senator from Alabama is mistaken. In the first place, the Senate voted not to receive the petitions to dissolve the Union; so that that part of his argument falls. In the second place, the resolution to arm the slaves was taken up and disposed of; it is not lying on the table. There is the other half of the argument gone. And what is there left? Now, let us suppose here are sixty of the wisest men in the nation; no, I will not include myself, I will be more humble; but there are fity-nine such Senators. Any one of this sanhedrim may get up and pour out the light of his wise and appropriate resolutions, and the Senator, after full corsideration of the matter, have concluded they will refer these resolutions to a committee. Well, sir, our sovereigns, the people, suffer his position to remain in doubt.

and calm consideration which he commended to the Senator from Kentucky, he will think that he the Senator from Kentucky, he will think that he spoke a little unadvisedly when he came out so eloquently and so vehemently upon the simple proposition to send these subjects, which are perfectly germane, to the committee. What are the subjects which it is proposed to refer? Why, sir, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the Distinct of Columbia is committed.

the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is one, and it is not brought here by Abolitlonists or fanatics, or anybody else of that sort. Sir, it is introduced here by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, a representative from a slave State, and the honorable Senator from Mississippi, who has been so jealous of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. Yes, sir, the great champion of constitutional right on this floor has moved the Senate to refer the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to a committee of thirteen. The sixth resolution of the Senator from Kentucky is, "that it is expedient to prohibit the ty consideration the Senator from Ren-tucky is, "that it is expedient to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery within the District." Now, sir, by the introduction of the subject by a Senator from a slave State, and upon the motion of another Senator from a slave State, these very subjects are to be referred to this committee. Well, sir, the people send petitions here. Now, shall not the petitions of the people be heard? Is a resolution from a Senator of more dignity than the voice of the people themselves, coming here by legitimate petition? It seems to me the idea is monstrous, and that it is insulting, not to the Senate, but the people, to tell them that we will raise grand committees, and will consider everything under Heaven, but that what the people ask shall not be heard, and that it is insulting to have them come here. I certainly did not suppose I was doing anything but adding what was omitted by some mistake in this matter. While the matter was to be referred, I thought I was supplying an oversight in moving the motion of another Senator from a slave State

matter. While the matter was to be referred, I thought I was supplying an oversight in moving to refer these very subjects to this committee.

Mr. Clay. Sir, I congratulate you, I congratulate the nation, I congratulate mankind, upon the prospect that now opens for a final and amicable settlement of this question. I believe such a settlement will be made after the occurrences of this week and effect where the property of the present the contraction. of this week, and after what we know of the pa-triotic disposition of the majority in the other House. Now, sir, when these questions are set-

House. Now, sir, when these questions are settled, I want no man to have it in his power to go home and make just such speeches as the Senator before me [Mr. Hale] has made in the Senate. I want no man to go home and endeavor to excite the people by using such language as this:

"Your petitions were treated with the utmost indignity. They were laid on the table, unread, unconsidered; and when I proposed to refer them to the committee to which all the subject-matters of the petitions were referred, and with which, tarrefore, they had a necessary connection, even that was opposed."

therefore, they had a necessary connection, even that was opposed."

I am no great hand at making a stump speech, but I think I could take up that theme in such a way as to exasperate and excite the populace. I hope these petitions will be taken up and referred to the committee. I do not think there is any for that they will recommend now mischiavous fear that they will recommend any mischievous plan. Whereas I do fear that the non-reference of these petitions would tarnish the prospect of a general amity, with satisfaction to the whole country. I am, therefore, in favor of the refer-

ence of these petitions to the committee. Mr. Mason of Virginia protested strongly against dignifying the petitions by a reference.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama did not attach much importance to them. He believed them all hum-Mr. Davis objected to Mr. Hale's motion as out

of order, the petitions not being before the Sen-ate, and the Chair sustained the objection. The question was then taken on the motion as amended, to refer the resolutions of Messrs. Clay and Bell to a select committee of thirteen, and carried, as follows:

carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—30. NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Saward, Shielda, Smith, Walker, and Webster—

On the final vote, it is perceived, the two Iowa enators deserted the minority, and went for Compromise.] Mr. Clay moved an adjournment, but waived

the motion to allow a motion which Mr. Hale wished to make, to be read. [It was the same as that made by him above]

The motion to adjourn was renewed, but withdrawn at the request of Mr. Douglas, who moved now to take up the California bill; pending which, the Senate ad-

[We wish to call the attention of the People o the position in which the majority, especially the members of it from the free States, Messrs-Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Sturgeon, and Whitcomb, placed themselves, by voting nay on every point of the instructions proposed by Mr. Benton. The resolutions of Messrs. Clay and Bell embraced all sorts of questions connected with the subject of Slavery, the Territories, and California. The design of its projectors was to give plenipotentiary powers to the committee to which the resolutions were to be referred, and leave it st perfect liberty to make what combinations and ecommendations it pleased. Mr. Benton and the friends of California wished to prevent the

question of the admission of California from being connected— 1. With any legislation requiring the assent of any other State to its completion:

2. With any question of boundary pertaining to any other State : 3. With any measure of less dignity than the reception of a State:

4. With any compact relating to Slavery, or to any slave State or Territory, other than the compact of the Constitution:

5. With any compact whatsoever, other than the compacts of the Constitution: 6. With any measure proposing a reduction o the boundaries of California:

7. With any kind of a compact other than has been required of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas. Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida: 8. With any measure making her party to a

compact, so long as she shall have no representation in the Senate: 9. With any matter foreign to her admission as State in a direct manner, precisely on an equal ooting with the original States.

On every one of these points, Messrs. Cass, Bright, Whitcomb, Dickinson, and Sturgeon, voted in the negative, thereby leaving the Committee of Compromise at perfect liberty to mutilate the boundaries, or compromise the interests and rights of the free State of California, to any extent, in any manner whatsoever.

We know that these gentlemen may plead that they voted thus, to prevent the proposition of a Committee of Compromise from being embarrassed; but this will not satisfy the people of the free States-for, when has any of them, by word or act, in the Senate or elsewhere, expressed himself in favor of the admission of California as a separate measure—in favor of preserving her present boundaries and Constitution, and keeping her from being complicated with other questions? The only authoritative exposition of their sentiments is to be found in their votes-and we ask the People of the free States what opinions and

policy do these votes proclaim?] We hope Mr. Whitcomb, at least, will not

New York Evening Post, published in another column. The Post is thoroughly, consistently Democratic, and therefore anti-slavery. The Union says that its politics are "execrable"-high praise, as coming from a paper which can overlook all the political sins of Daniel Webster, on account of his concurrence in the policy of slaveholders respecting the Territories of the United

The Post has always signalized itself as a pioneer in the work of Democratic reform; and among the papers that advocate the cause of Free Soil, it is eminent for its ability, earnestness, and firmness. It is withal an independent Journal, very much in the habit of expressing and enforcing its own convictions of Right, in disregard of party considerations. There is no paper we take more pleasure in reading than the New York

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850. Petitions on the subject of slavery, as usual, were presented. Mr. Hale, in submitting one, moved that it be referred to the committee of thirteen. Mr. Atchison moved to lay the ques-

tion of reception on the table, and this motion prevailed, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor-YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—21.
NAvs—Messrs. Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Walker, Whitcomb—18.

comb—18.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas, took up

the California bill, and made it the special order immediately after the election of the committee of thirteen should have taken place. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the Chairman of the committee of thirteen. Mr. Clay received 27 votes, Messrs. Bell, Mangum, and Benton, each 1—and there were 4 blanks. The blanks not being counted, the Vice President announced that there was no election, as a quorum had not voted. Messrs. Webster and Benton rose simultaneously, to offer their votes, for the sake of relieving the Senate of its embarrassment. Mr. Webster voted for Mr. Clay, making a quorum; Mr. Benton then did not vote; Mr. Clay was declared to be elected.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the members of the committee, who were elected on the first ballot, as follows:

ballot, as follows:

Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien—those gentlemen having received a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. Phelps asked to be excused. He said—I have considered from the outset that the appointment of this committee would result in nothing more nor less than the expression of opinion ing more nor less than the expression of opinion on the one side and the other, and probably we shall get nothing new upon the subject—nothing except what Senators have already expressed in their place on this floor. But, sir, this question has assumed an importance in the country which will render it necessary for every man on this committee to be prepared to vindicate his course. committee to be prepared to vindicate his course. And I may be permitted to say that I think, in all human probability, to say nothing more, that the result of the whole proceeding will be unsatisfactory to my constituents and to myself. Under these circumstances, I should feel myself compelled, if assigned to the committee, to pre-pare my own opinions for my own vindication, to be spread before the country, which is more than my feeble health would possibly allow. I hope,

fit to gratify me in this particular, why, of course,

I must make the best of my position.

The Senate then refused to excuse him.

Mr. Benton. The day is yet before, us and there is plenty of time left. I propose the following:
"That the said committee be instructed to report separately upon each different subject re-ferred to it, and that said committee tack no two bills of different natures together, nor join in the

same bill any two or more subjects which are in their nature foreign, incoherent, or incongruous Its consideration was objected to, and it went ver one day under the rule. Mr. Hale made an ineffectual attempt to have he anti-slavery petitions taken up and referred o the committee of thirteen.

The California bill was then taken up, but Mr. Mason strongly protesting against its consideration during the absence of the committee appointed to attend the remains of John C. Caloun to South Carolina, it was postponed till

Monday two weeks.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, during the conversation about postponement, remarked that all seemed to take for granted that the bill was to be taken up and considered as a separate measure.

Mr. Clay said: My friend from South Carolina is mistaken if h. is mistaken if he supposes that that bill, standing by itself and alone, is to pass this Senate without a struggle, and, I trust, a successful one. I have got amendments now in my hand, attaching to it got amendments now in my hand, attaching to it the Territorial bills, whenever the proper time may arise to present them. I have also prepared amendments providing for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, which I may, or may not, think proper to offer. But, beyond all doubt, I shall move to amend the bill by adding to it the Territorial bills. And I hope, from all the demonstrations that have been made, that there can be but little doubt that the majority of the Senate favor such a proposition.

the Senate favor such a proposition.

Mr. Benton. The Senator from Kentucky has amendments in his hand to offer to the bill, and I have got the parliamentary law in my hands to show that he will undertake to do a thing which

is flagrantly illegal, and violative of parliamen-Mr. Clay. One word, sir. I know the character and eminence of the Senator from Missouri for dwelling on parliamentary law; but I will take issue with him on his parliamentary law, and I will show that no such parliamentary law

exists in any parliament on earth. Mr. Benton. I will meet the Senator on that point, then. And if I can show him four good large volumes, I will show him that there is such a law, and I will make it a case of profert in open court. He is to go out dehying the laws when four quarto volumes which contain it are produced and read. We will see about it.

Mr. Hale now moved to take up the petition on the table, relating to the subject referred to the committee of thirteen, and refer them also to said committee.

Mr. Atchison of Missouri rose to move to lay
the motion upon the table; and the question being

the motion upon the table; and the question being taken, the vote stood—
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulea—24

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Walker, So the motion to lay upon the table was agreed

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned till [Mr. CLAY, with all his apparent liberality. voted, it will be remarked, against sending the

petitions of the People to the Committee to which

he had his own resolutions referred, although the petitions related to the subjects treated of in the resolutions. His respect for himself is far greater than his respect for the People. Jones and Dodge of Iowa, and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, concurred with him in opinion and policy.] MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850. Monday, April 25, 1500.

Several anti-slavery petitions were presented.

Mr. Benton called up his resolution instructing the committee of thirteen to make a separate report on each subject referred to them.

The resolution being taken up, Mr. Benton, at great length, contended that it was unparliamentary to combine in the same bill incongruous measures. He gave notice that a fortnight hence, when the war had begun in earnest, he should resort to every parliamentary mode of resisting

resort to every parli mentary mode of resisting the combination of any other measure with Cali-Mr. Clay spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Benton. On motion, the subject was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850. The Senate was occupied in business of little or no general importance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850. The Clerk was proceeding to read the Journa

of yesterday, when
Mr. Hall rose and desired to know on what
authority any one had prepared the Journal of
yesterday, and on what authority an individual
now proceeded to read it? A Doorkeeper and
Postmaster were now in office by sufferance, and
he was not willing to have a Clerk of the House

he was not willing to have a Clerk of the House appointed in the same way.

The Speaker replied that the Journal was prepared, as usual, under the direction of the Speaker. The individual at the desk was a subordinate officer of the late Clerk, and, in the opinion of the Chair, now occupied the position which he previously occupied. He was not authorized to occupy the position of the Clerk of the House. cupy the position of the Clerk of the House. Until the election of a Clerk, the House was not organized, and no business could be transacted until the election took place. This could not pre-vent the reading or correction of the Journal. In

vent the reading or correction of the Journal. In the original organization, the Journal was read before the election of Speaker.

The Journal of yesterday was then read.
Mr. Harris of Illinois moved that the House now proceed to the election of Clerk.
Mr. Brown offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the order heretofore passed by the House, postponing the election of a Doorkeeper, be and the same is hereby rescinded; and that the House of Representatives will proceed at once to the election of a Clerk and Doorkeeper for the latt Congress. 31st Congress.

The Speaker was of opinion that no resolution

or business was in order until a Clerk had been elected; and the House could take no action or

elected; and the House could take no action or trans of any business until the election of Clerk.

Mr. Brown appealed.

And the question having been submitted to the House, the Speaker was sustained.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Harris of Illinois, that the House now proceeded to the election of Clerk; and it was arread to agreed to. Af er several ineffectual ballotings, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1850. The House resumed the business of balloting for Clerk. The Free Soil members on the earlier trials cast their votes for Stansbury of Vermont. The leading candidates were—R. M. Young, P. B. Prindle, and J. C. Walker. On the last trial, 188 votes were cast — necessary to a choice, 95. Young (Democrat) received 96, J. C. Walker 82, Scattering 10. So Mr. Young was declared to be

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850. The new Clerk appeared and was qualified.
Mr. Brown of Mississippi submitted charges ageinst the Doorkeeper, on which Messrs. Olds, Newell, Phelps, Leffler, and Caldwell, were appointed a committee.
The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whele on the state of the University of the Universit

the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's California message. Mr. Ewing of Tennessee addressed the Committee, advocating ompromise and union.

Mr. Alston of Alabama delivered a speech, advocating slavery on scriptural ground, quoting liberally from the Old and New Testaments. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned. FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

Mr. Winthrop took the chair this morning, at the request of Mr. Cobb, who was necessarily absent.

Mr. Thomas moved that the House go into Committee on the private calendar.

Mr. Allen offered, as a privileged motion, a resolution to terminate the debate on the President's California message, and the proposition pending,

California message, and the proposition pending, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock.

The Speaker pro tem. decided that the gentleman was not in order, as Mr. Thomas had moved to go into Committee.

The motion of Mr. Thomas was agreed to. everal bills were considered, and the Committee On motion of Mr. Olds, the committee to investigate the charges against R. E. Horner, the Door-deeper of the House, were empowered to send for

Mr. Cleveland of Conneticut delivered a speech advocating Free Soil, and denouncing the want of fidelity in certain Northern representatives. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850 Speaker Cobb called the House to order. The House refused, on a vote by yeas and pays of 92 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative, to suspend the rules to admit a resolution instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to introduce a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, for the reduction of the rates

of postage, &c.
Mr. Richardson, by unanimous consent, intro-

Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. More-head of Kentucky occupied his hour in a speech on Northern aggressions and against the Wilmot

Mr. Peck of Vermont followed on the opposite The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Reef Cattle.-Prices range from \$3 50 to \$4.50 per hundred pounds on the hoof, being equal to \$7 a \$8.75 net, and averaging \$4.25 gross. Hogs.-Price, \$5 a \$5 50 per hundred pounds. Flour .- On Saturday, after the receipt of the camer's advices, there were sales of 1,500 barrels Howard Street flour at \$5, being an advance of

twelve and a half cents. City Mills, \$5. Grain .- Wheat continues firm; Maryland red, \$1.12. On Saturday, the market for corn improved a little, and to-day a further improvement was manifested; white, 53 a 55 cents; yellow, 55 a 56 cents. Oats, 35 a 37 cents.

COMMISSION STORE.

EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Sla very Society is appointed to be held this year at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 7th, at three An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and

Resolutions will be offered and sustained by Samuel Lewis, Esq., Hon J. R. Giddings and Rev. Henry Ward It is expected that George W. Alexander and John Candler, of England, who are on a visit to the West Indies, will be present at the Anniversary.

It is intended to have a meeting for discussion on the da

> S. S. JOCELYN, WILLIAM LILLIE, WILLIAM JAY, LEWIS TAPPAN,

Committee of Arrangement Editors friendly to the cause, throughout the coun try, are requested to insert the above until the Anniver

following the Anniversary.

found in New England, or the country, is GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S OAK HALL, BOSTON. His stock is large, and prices low. His admirable system of doing business has rendered him popular with the business public.

The public are hereby notified that William Beard, of Union county, Indiana, is appointed General Agent for Un-ion Literary Institute, (a manual labor school for colored youth, located in Randolph county, Indiana,) and is fully anthorized to solicit donations, receive moneys, &c., for the institution aforesaid, and is hereby commended to the liberality and kind offices of the philanthropic and humane in those places which he may visit. By order of the Board of Managers.

EBENEZER TUCKER, U. L. Institute, April 3, 1850.—24.

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CIRCULAR.

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THE Weekly Evening Post is hereafter to be published

upon a sheet of the same size as that on which our daily
eititon is printed. This enlargement, which enables us to
prin: twelve additional columns of matter, or what will be
equivalent to more than one third more than the previous
contents of that paper, has been resolved upon from a desire
to make our weekly edition more complete, but without intending to increase its cost to subscribers.

We cannot permit the cocasion to pavs, however, without
reminding our friends that the change we contemplate will
very materially increase our expenses, for which many thousand additional subscribers will be necessary to indemnify
us. We issue our Weekly for one address for ten dollars.

In its former shape, we be leve it to have been the cheapest journal published in the United Ytates. In nearly doubling its size, we feel that we establish a claim upon our readers and friends, to which we hope they will excuse us for
directing their attention.

The Evening Yost is the oldest Democratic paper in the
State of New York, and one of the oldest in the United
States. The plan upon which it has been conducted has not
been calculated to secure for it any but disinterested support. Its editorial column- have been unif-ymy appropriated to what were deemed matters of public concern, and
the proprietors confidently appeal to its whole history, embracing now a period of only one year less than half a century, to show a single instance in which it has olivelated
opinions which its editors did not entertain, or advocated
measures which they supposed did not tend to the public
good. In prosecuting this course, they have been frequently
brought in conflict with the private interests of individuals
and of classes; they have been frequently
brought in conflict with the private interests of individuals
and of classes; they have been frequently
brought in conflict with the private interests of indi

my feeble health would possibly allow. I hope, therefore, that I shall be excused.

Mr. Mangum and Mr. Webster both appealed to him, earnestly, to withdraw his request.

Mr. Phelps. A word more. I cannot, in justice to myself, withdraw this application. The House then went into Committee of the withdraw this application. The subject is with the Senate, and if they do not see special legislation and all grants of special privileges, wher-ever and whenever its opposition seemed to be required; it labored with no ordinary devotion to rid the country of the national bank, and to establish in its stead the sub-treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and

national bank, and to establish in its stead the sub-treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and conspicuous monuments of American statesmanship; it has steadfastly defended the right of petition; it resisted the passage of the last bankrupt law; it resisted the assumption of the State debts; and it has resisted every effort to extend the area of human slavery.

It began the discussion of most of these questions alone and single handed; it was compelled to continue their agitation, not only without the aid, but often in defiance of party organization. Three several times the Evening Post has been dedounced from Tammany Hall, for the profession of opinions which were subsequently accepted as the indispensable faith of every Democrat who desired to remain in full communion with his party. Even now it is under the ban of the same organization, for its uncompromising resistance to the extension of slavery, though we confidently hope that the time is not far distant when this heresy, like those which have preceded it in the history of this journal, may be transfigured inte the accepted policy of our party and of the nation.

Without anticipating the future, it is our present consolation to know that, whereas, only a few years since, the dis-

Rends to introduce a bill for the abolition of the franking privileg, for the reduction of the rates of postage, &c.

Mr. Richardson, by unanimous consent, introduced his resolution asking the appointment of a committee of mee, to investigate the charge made against Mr. Eving, of having reopened old claims, and allowed extraordinary interest much claims, &c. cropsed as a substitute a resolution calling upon Mr. Eving to make report on the subject, instead of appointing a committee of members of Congress to make the investigation. Mr. Meade favored the call, but preferred the substitute of Mr. Gentry.

Mr. Winton opposed the appointment of a committee of mrembers of congress to make the investigation. Mr. Winton opposed the appointment of such a committee ourried with it appointment of such a committee our proposed to the appointment of a committee our proposed to the appointment of a committee our proposed our

obligation upon us, by favoring us with lists of some of their respective constituencies.

We would be glad also to hear occasionally from our friends, by correspondence, in relation to matters of public interest occurring in their respective neighborhoods Prompt and reliable accounts of the proceedings at Public Meetings, which would be but a trifling fax upon the time of the writer, would add greatly to the variety and interest of our columns. Suggestions as to the state of public opinion in different quarters, and the views there entertained upon the questions at the time engrossing public attention, might srve to lighten our labors, and direct us safely in the path which it is our ambition to pursue.

We have nothing to add to this long discourse about our own afairs, except the following statement of the terms upon which the several editions of this paper are now published, simply remarking that the Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly editions are all issued upon the same sized sheet.

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August 10.—lam 61 John street.

And, after a short Executive session, the Sen-ate adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-

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Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the puress of ample in quantity.

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Jackson, Glendond Co. N. V. Anvil. 1850. Gien Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850. April 25-3m

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With Poetry and several Short Articles WASHINGTON, December 27, 1846.
Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] further instructions shall be made to a co We can strike out these instructions, but we cannot by an amendment declare that there shall be no other amendment.

[After some conversation, in which Mr. Clay quite imperiously tried to overbear Mr. Mille

the Vice President said: The objection, in the opinion of the Chair, wa not well taken. It might be a consideration to induce a Senator to vote against the amendment but was not a question on which to raise a point

but was not a question on which to raise a point of order against its reception.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Clay. Here is a declaration, very proper, perhaps, to be adopted in a caucus, but not belonging to the Senate at all, by which the Senator asks that the Senate shall cut itself off from its parliamentary rights, of offering amendments to bills and resolutions while going through the body. All this might do in caucus, but it will not do in the Senate. Was it ever proposed before to tie up the hands of the in caucus, but it will not do in the Senate. Was it ever proposed before to tie up the hands of the Senate by a previous declaration that they will not give opinions in advance? It goes beyond what is before the Senate, and declares at once that, no matter what amendments any Senator may have in his bosom, no matter what may be offered, the Senate will not consider them. Sir, it is a new method of applying the previous question—a question never applied to this body. It it is a new method of applying the previous question—a question never applied to this body. It is a new method of applying the gag—a thing never done in this body. It is a new way of stultifying the whole body of Senators, except those who go out on the committee. Sir, all this is new; and is it not as impotent as it is new? Suppose it is adopted. Suppose the Senate resolves itself into what seems to me to be nothing account the product of the product more than a caucus, and adopt this resolution.

What next? The moment they have adopted i has not every member here a parliamentary right to offer amendments on the spot, regardless of what the Senate has decided upon? The attempt is impotent. We have a right to offer instructions after instructions, and when offered, the only way for the Senate to do, if it will not adopt them, is to refuse them; that, is to vote them down when

presented.

Now, sir, this great committee—we have have Now, sir, this great committee—we have had their names in the newspapers, though they have not yet been elected by the Senate—grant that they have all the wisdom of the Senate, and will carry it out with them—yet the Senate is not to declare upon this proceeding that it could give them no instruction. They are not to adopt a resolution which admits that the Senate cannot to say that they would sit here in Egyptian darkness until the committee comes in and illumi-nates the chamber. And now, if it should be the fact that everything is ready, that the report is ready, and that the committee have nothing to do in the world after it goes out but to come back again—like the French king who marched up the hill and down again—if such should be the case, would it not better become the American Senate that it should be produced, and let us have the illumination from it at once? Would it not be better to produce the report at once, and act on this bill for the admission of California as it came

along?
Sir, the going out of that committee from this chamber might excite alarm throughout the country. What do we suppose if we see a physician hastening to a house? Why, that somebody is sick there; but we are not yet alarmed. But if we see two doctors going there, we suppose the case is a two doctors going there, we suppose the case is a difficult one. And if we see four, five, six, or seven doctors collecting at the house, we conclude immediately that somebody is dying at that house. Now, sir, if this great number of political doctors are to sit on the body of the Republic, what will the country suppose, but that the poor Republic is at the last gasp, and that it takes thirteen doctors that it says the resident sits in the second says the resident. to sit upon the case and save the patient. Sir, it is to alarm the country. I tell you from this proceeding there must be an alarm, or there must be a laugh. One or the other there must be. From the sublime to the ridiculous is only one step; and what in this case must have convulsed the co in the beginning, has now got where a step would cover it with ridicule. Now, sir, this thing which is called an amendment, but which is nothing but a declaration, an independent resolve—such a one as would be perfectly proper to be adopted in a caucus, but which cannot be adopted in the Senate-this independent resolve, that we will give no instruction of any kind whatever to guide the tee, why, sir, although the Senate may vote it, they cannot prevent us from undertaking to give instructions to guide the committee; and, although in point of fact no one of us may be able to suggest an instruction that could guide this we can—under the parliamentary law, we have a right to offer instructions to guide the committee. And who is it, Mr. President, that makes this motion that the committee shall not be guided? I hope no one of the thirteen who are to be on that ttee undertakes to maintain this resolution now, sir, although it may be true, true as gospel that they are superior to the rest of the Senate, and that we cannot guide them at all, yet they should not tell us so. It is we who should disqualify ourselves, and no one of that thirteen, in my opinion, should vote. Delicacy, reserve, de-corum, should make them stand off, and refuse to vote for a resolution which would stultify all the other members of the body. They should leave it to ourselves to stultify ourselves

Mr. Clay. I am very sorry, Mr. President, for this unnecessary consumption of the time of the Senate, but there are two or three remarks which the honorable Senator from Missouri has made, which seem to me to require some notice. The honorable Senator has spoken of a caucus, and in-timated that there has been one. On what authority does the Senator make such an assertion? I now pronounce it a mistake, an absolute and entire mistake. There has been no caucus, that I know of any and every body to settle this most unhappy question, which is now distracting the country; and I would attend it without any feeling of reproach, from whatever quarter it might be ventured to be hurled. The honorable Senator speaks of his rights. Yes, sir, and other Senators have their rights also, and other Senators are just as well prepared as the Senator from Missouri is to assert their rights. And the Senate has its rights. Now, sir, I put it to the Senate and the country, what has been the progress of this matter? The Senator from Missouri proposes an amendment embracing four propositions, and, as a sort of menace, I suppose, he shells out eight or ten others, and speaks of his having others yet in reserve. Well, my dear sir—Mr. President, I mean—has not this body a right to protect itself? Has not the majority of this Senate a right to say whether they will or will not create a committee without any instructions? The resolution will be adopted. The Senate and the senate of the tions? The resolution will be adopted. The Senator offers his set of amendments—for the purpose I will not say, because I have no right to go into the intention of the Senator—but the effect of them would be delay, procrastination, embarrassment; and that effect is attempted or will be attempted to be produced against these distinct and emphatic expressions of the opinion of the majority of this body. The question, then, comes to this: whether the Senate shall or shall not have the power—I seek always of the majority of the Senator shall not have the whether the Senate shall or shall not have the power—I speak always of the majority of the Senate—to act? I say, sir, it ought to have it, and I care not by what name you call it. The previous question!—ah, sir, not many years will elapse before you will find the indispensable necessity of this valuable mode of terminating a useless and unnecessary debate in this House. In my reflections man the reat in respect to my realizement. tions upon the past, in respect to my parliamenta-ry career—my Congressional career—I look back to none with more satisfaction than the introduction of that previous question in the other wing of

this building.
Sir, I framed this resolution deliberately, and I Sir, I framed this resolution deliberately, and I framed it for the purpose of getting rid of the unnecessary instructions which the Senator from Missouri has proposed, and to dispose of any other instructions which his ingenuity—and no man possesses a greater amount of it than he does—might suggest to be brought before this body. Let my amendment be adopted, and let the Senator offer his cher instructions from one to riset. Let my amendment be adopted, and let the Sena-tor offer his other instructions, from one to ninetynine, if he pleases, and we will see whether the question of order will not silence them all.

Mr. Benton. The honorable Senator from Ken-Mr. Benton. The honorable Senator from Kentucky says that it may become necessary to introduce the previous question here. Whenever the Senate by resolve shall introduce the previous question here, though I shall struggle against the adoption of it, as I have done heretofore, to the utmost—for I go for full debate in this Chamber—yet, whenever the Senate adopts the previous question, I shall submit to it; but until the Senate adopts it. I will resist its unauthorized and dis question, I shall submit to it; but until the Senate adopts it, I will resist its unauthorized and disguised execution upon this body. Sir, we now have it admitted that here is the previous question, in a different form from that which is known to the parliamentary law; that here is the previous in a different form from that which is known to the parliamentary law; that here is the previous question, intended to cut off all amendments; everything in the world which the previous question contains, except the form, and except the rule of the House which leads to it. It is now a bastard rule, surreptitiously introduced, and attempted to be forced upon us by a declaration that the Senate will not pass upon any amendment. It is the previous question, sir, and it is most revolving; and if it were anybody else than the eminent Senator from Kentucky who had proposed it, I should say that it was a most unparliamentary motion.

But, Mr. President, this committee is to go out for compromise. Now, what is a compromise, and how long are such things kept? What was the validity of the compromise made between the Senator from Kentucky and myself; how long was it inviclable? I offered a set of resolutions which I deemed good case; the Senator from Kentucky and myself; how long was it inviclable? I offered a set of resolutions which I deemed good case; the Senator from Kentucky got up and moved to have them smended by substituting another set. I did not think his equal

to my own at all, but in a spirit of compromise, and as a compromise, I accepted them, and did and as a compromise, I accepted them, and did what a compromiser ought to do, immediately give up his own. And yet what is the state of the case day? I thought then that the Senator from Kentucky was going to vote for his own amend-ment; I thought he was going to accept the com-promise which he had made; and yet to-day, sir, he flies from that amendment, he does not stand to it; he objects to the whole of his own amend-ment which I seconded the other exercise in ment, which I accepted the other evening in a spirit so conciliatory that it ought to have brought us all to harmonious conciliation. Now, sir, we are going to have another compromise, a plan of compromise with this experience of compromising fore our eyes. I have no great faith in compro compromises which I have referred to, really, after this experience—this, I would say, flagrant expe-rience, in the face of the Senate, between myrience, in the face of the Science, between myself and the Senator from Kentucky, I do think
that the idea of bringing a compromise into this
body ought to be abandoned altogether.
Mr. President, we ask the yeas and nays upon

this motion; and if the Sen stor's resolution—for I can call it nothing but a resolution—for the guidance and conduct of the Senate shall be adopted, ion; and if the Sen tor's resolution-for l we shall immediately undertake to test it, and to see whether the rules in your book are not in force which allow Senators to offer instructions; and we are entitled to a vote upon this resolution, and which cannot be laid on the table without carrying the whole subject with it. The yeas and navs having been ordered on the

amendment of the Senator from Kentucky—
Mr. Douglas said: I feel inclined to vote for
the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, and I will very briefly give my reasons for that one I will very briefly give in yeasons of the select committee was to get at the practical question of the admission of California into the Union. A majority of the Senate has on three different occasions, by the yeas and nays, declared that the Senate is in favor of the appointment of a committee. We are authorized to infer, from these committee. We are authorized to infer, from these three test votes, that that majority is determined to appoint this committee. Sir, if they are determined upon it, they have a right to the appointment of a committee. I hold that, if I occupy the position of making factious opposition to the ma-jority of this body, I give a license to a factious opposition from the other side, in the manner that has been threatened, in order to keep California out of the Union. "I will do no act, here or elsewhere, that shall be a precedent, that shall be a license to an opposition under the rules of the body, but which can only have the effect to occa-sion delay by thwarting the majority. I will sanction no course of proceedings which may give that license when California shall be put upon her passage. For this reason, I feel disposed to vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky, and on the ground avowed by him; that is, to cut off all amendments, and let this matter go to a committee, if there is a majority to send it there, for them to act according to their discre-

Mr. Webster. The Senator from Kentucky will excuse me if I doubt the propriety of his motion. I suppose it will not be in order, if this resolution is passed, to have any furth r amendments. I very much doubt whether such a motion should be received by the Chair. I doubt whether it is not a question for the Senate to de-cide, whether any amendments that may be proposed shall be adopted. It is my opinion that it is.

Mr. Hale. Although the Senate may not deem it necessary to express their opinion, I trast they will permit one of the humblest of its members to express his; and that is, that here is the State of California desirous of coming into the Union, and the sole serious objection that exists n the minds of Senators to that admission is that she has in her Constitution embodied the principle of freedom.

A Senator. Nobody has said so.

Mr. Hale. I know that nobody has expressly ssigned that as an objection.

Mr. Foote. I call the honorable Senator to order, and will state my point of order. I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to allude to the motives of Senators. He stated that the reason which was operating upon the minds of Senators here, who are adverse to the admission

Mr. Clay, was then adopted.

Mr. Hamlin moved to except from referring so

reason which was operating upon the minds of Senators here, who are adverse to the admission of California as a separate measure, is that she had adopted in her Constitution a prohibition of slavery. He now says, that although such language has not been used in debate, yet the infersence is deducible that such are the motives of the senator from Kenna at first the Chair seemed inclined to rule the motion out of order; and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on the fact that I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on the fact that I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on the fact that I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on the fact that I have endeavored to avoid discussion and controversy on this question. Senators. This I consider to be unparliamentary. The Vice President. It is out of order to ascribe motives to Senators, but the Chair did not

Mr. Foote. Yes, sir, I do consider it a very serious imputation upon myself, and those I represent here, to have it charged that I, in their name and with their sanction, feel inclined to present the least obstacle to the admission of California, on the ground that in her Constitution she has excluded slavery from within her limits.

Every Southern Senator will say directly that it is an imputation that is grossly untrue.

Mr. Hale. I have said nothing, sir, about the motives of any one. I said there were reasons that lie back of those that were assigned. I think it is a matter of history—I do not mean old history, but very modern history, if I am not mistaken-that one of the Southern States, to wit,

the State of Georgia, has passed a resolution to the purport that the admission of California at this time, with their present Constitution, would be a sufficient cause for disunion. Mr. Foote. There is nothing about slavery

Mr. Foote. There is nothing about elavery mentioned in that resolution.

Mr. Hale. As I do not wish to say that any one is actuated by improper motives, I will not speak of the Senate, but of out-door opposition. I wish to be understood, then, as saying nothing about the motives of any Senator, but I shall speak of the great moving cause of opposition outside of the bar of the Senate to the admission of Colifornia into the Union terms of the senate to the admission of California into the Union, because she has adopted a Constitution excluding slavery from within her limits. That is what I believe; and I do not leem that in the words of this resolution it is necessary to express in advance any opinion as to what the state of things is inside of the bar.
[A laugh.] That, sir, is the state of the facts. and it is not worth while to shut our eyes to it I think we should call things by their right names I think we should call things by their right names; for we cannot, by calling things by other than their right names, change their nature. If I were in the habit of quoting poetry, like the honorable Senator from Mississippi, I would say something about a rose by any other name not smelling so sweet. This is to be the compromise. A certain portion of the Confederacy have found in the course of events that it becomes necessary to submit to this great evil; that is, the odious sin of admitting a State with a Constitution excluding slavery. What is to be done? You are next to frame two Territorial Governments which shall very. What is to be done? I ou are next to frame two Territorial Governments which shall contain no such provision. What is the intent of this? Why, that slavery shall be carried into these Territories, so that when they come here to ask admission as States, they shall have that inask admission as States, they shall have that in-stitution embodied in their Constitutions, and be admitted as slave States. This is the true state of the case. We had better look at the question as it is, and not pretend to be more purely patri-otic than we really are. This, sir, is my opinion of the state of things outside of the bar of the Senate.

Senate. I would say another thing. I will tell the gen-tlemen of the Southern States that they will beat us; that the North will be beaten, as she always has been. I only ask that when we are fairly beaten down, that you will not do as a distinguished member from Virginia in the other House many years ago: that you won't point at us and tell us that you buy us dog cheap. That is all. I have no sort of doubt at all that the North are destined to be defeated upon this question; slavery will triumph. It will plant its foot upon the neck of freedom and the advocates of freedom, and trample them in the dust. And why is this, sir? It is because the North allows it. She allows it, sir, and she will allow it until the people of the North have a new edition of geography printed for their common schools, by which their children may learn that there is a little piece of the United States having rights of its own, lying north of 36° 30′ and of Mason and Dixon's line. This they do not know at the North yet; but they are beginning to find it out, they are beginning to open their eyes to it.

vidually concerned, I will offer no factious oppo-sition. I have given my own opinion of the mat-ter, and I believe it. I have no doubt of it. We are destined to defeat. We may contest the mat-ter a little longer, but the end is neither distant nor doubtful. Gentlemen of the South, you have us in your power. All I ask is, as I have said before, that, after you have laid us out cold, you will not point us out as having been bought do

cheep.

Mr. Clay. There is no destiny of defeat on Mr. Clay. There is no destiny of dereat on the part of the North, but there is a destiny of triumph on the part of the Union of these States; and that triumph in behalf of the Union of these States will be the defeat of your ultra Abolitioncompromise with this experience of compromising before our eyes. I have no great faith in compromises in the constitution; they are fundamental, they are permanent, they are obligatory; we are sworn to observe them, and those compromises I wish relisere them, and those compromises I wish relisere them, and those compromises I wish relisered that wind feel any apprehensions from any menace of that kind. I know something of the political history of this country. I have been in the political history of this country. I have been in the political history of this country. me like the compromises of lovers, made one evening to be broken the next morning—as for these compromises which I have referred to, really, after quite as alarming as it is now, and that was before the famous Missouri question was settled by majority of only six votes in the House of Repre sentatives. Then, as now, men who wished to de-feat the adjustment and compromise of this great question were predicting that the Representatives of the North, who had assisted in making this adjustment, would go home and find that their effigies had been burnt, and would meet with a efficies had been burnt, and would meet with a very warm reception. What was the fact, sir? Why, more exultation, more joy, and more gladness, were not manifested by the people of the United States upon the annunciation of peace with Great Britain, that was concluded at Ghent, than that which animated them upon the comprosing of that causetion. And such I predict will mise of that question. And such, I predict, will be the consequence now. It will be a triumph, not of the South over the North, or of the North over the South, but of the patriotism of the Union of the best interests of mankind and of the world over faction—yes, over the ultra Abolitionists. discriminate between them and the Free-Soiler of the North; and, in regard to slaves going into these new Territories, they are not more opposed to the measure than I should be to favoring it by any positive action of mine. But what they apprehend is that their food, their aliment for agitation, will be cut off, and they be left to cry in the midst of will be cut off, and they be left to cry in the midst of
the wilderness, without being heard, and without
sympathy. That will be the result of such a compromise as I believe it is within the power of this
Congress to effect.

Mr. Mangum. Some question has been raised
by the Senator from New Hampshire, or, rather,
some objection made in regard to the phraseology
of the resultant responsed by the Senator from

of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit: "That the Senate does no deem it necessary to instruct the committee." The deem it necessary to instruct the committee." The modification that I propose—for I cannot offer it in the shape of amendment, there being an amendment to an amendment already pending—is, that it shall read thus: "The Senate does not deem it necessary, and therefore declines to instruct the Mr. Clay. I accept the modification, sir.

The question being put upon the amendment as modified, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clay, Cass, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and

NAYS - Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, and Whit-So the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The minority lost three more on this vote-Douglas of Illinois, Jones and Dodge of Wisconsin. Mr. Webster was not present. Mr. Clay intended his amendment as a gagor, as he avowed, to make all further amendments

out of order. It will be seen that he was completely foiled, the Vice President deciding that any member might offer additional instructions,

The amendment of Mr. Benton, as amended by ing the questions of order, Mr. Cass scheme of a committee and of compromise.

underctand the Senator as having done so.

Mr. Foote. I am satisfied with the decision of the Chair; but I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will not pursue that line of remark.

Mr. Hale. Does the Senator from Mississippi to the select committee. My amendment is simply to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and in the prevent a part of these resolutions from going to that committee, leaving the rest of the resolutions from going to that committee, leaving the rest of the resolutions to go to it. The other amendment was that the whole of the resolutions should go, but that they should not act upon them. I think there is a difference in the two propositions. I proposed amendment.

There are certain resolutions to accompany this resolution of the Senator from Mississippi to the select committee. My amendment is simply to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and in their power to quiet excitement, and is their power to quiet excitement, and is their power to quiet excitement, and that they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should from that danger which all of us do know has environed it for the last six or eight months. I repeat, that I did not come here this morning in the expectation of saying a word; and that they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and they should Mr. Hamlin sustained his proposed amendment. they should not act upon them. I think there is a difference in the two propositions. I proposed to keep from that committee a certain portion of the resolutions proposed to be submitted by the Senator from Mississippi. The amendment of fered by the Senator from Missouri did not propose to withhold any of the resolutions, but to instruct the committee how to act after that had got them. The Vice President. The Chair reads the first

amendment in the following words:
"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything which relates to the admission of California as a State into the Union." The present amendment is to except from the reference so much of the same as relates to the admission of California as a State. The only difference is, that in the one case they are proposed to be referred to the committee with instructions, and in the other without. The Chair

thinks it is a proper question for the Senate to decide.

Mr. Benton. Then I understand that the amendment is pending, and I offer as an amendment to the amendment the fourteen points of instruction; and I shall ask the vote of the Senate and the yeas and nays upon each of these four-teen points; and I will see whether or not the previous question is in force here yet. The Vice President. The Senator from Mis-

souri moves to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following: 1. With instructions, that in any bill, scheme, or other measure or measures they may report, they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other proposed legislation which shall require the assent of any other State to its completion.

2. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any measure which

s connected with a question of boundary or other is connected with a question of boundary or other controversy with any other State.

3. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other measure of less dignity than the reception and admission of

4. That they shall not make California a party to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact relating to slavery, or to any slave State or slave Territory, other than the compacts of the Consti-

Onited States.

6. That they shall not report any measure proposing any alteration in the boundaries of the State of California.

7. That they shall not make the State of California.

political organization of this body.

9. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any matter foreign to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with the original States, and unincumbered with any other conditions reasonabilities, or considerations. tions, responsibilities, or considerations.

Mr. Benton. There were five others offered before these, which I wish would take precedence

Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything that relates either of the four following subjects: 1. The abolition of slavery within the States.
2. The suppression of the slave trade between

They were read, as follows:

the States.

3. The abolition of slavery within the forts, arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United arsenals, dock yards, and navy yarus of the District of
4. Abolition of slavery within the District of

tion to the subject of domestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be specially referred to it by order of the Senate.

Mr. Underwood raised the question, whether it was in order to submit such instruction after

the adoption of Mr. Clay's amendment.

The Vice President. The amendment of the Senator from Missouri is objected to, on the ground that it is an instruction to the committee, and therefore inconsistent with the resolu-tion in relation to the instruction of the commit-tee, which the Senate has adopted. The Chair is tec, which the Senate has adopted. The Chairis of opinion that the proposition presented by the honorable Senator from Missouri is in the nature of instructions to the committee, to except ture of instructions a certain subject. But

"If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving, the legislative will."

The Chair is of opinion that the amendment is n order, but it is for the Senate to decide.

Mr. Clay appealed. Mr. Benton. And now, Mr. President, I must recur to the main point, that here is an open at-tempt to enforce the previous question without any rule of the Senate, and to press the previous question against the rule. It is admitted that it is to cut off all amendments; it is admitted to be the previous question in a different form, and it is even treated as a factious attempt to arrest the enforcement of the previous question here: to cut off all amendments where there is no rule to authorize them. I am opposed to this course, and determined to resist it as long as the parliamentary law permits me. I understand that the Senate declines to give instructions to this committee; but I have a parliamentary right to offer them; and, when they are offered, there is no way to get rid of them but by a vote upon them. That is all. I have a right to offer them. The rules are not altered. The Senator from Kentucky has got a resolve adopted, but that cannot alter the rules of the Senate. They cannot be altered by a side move; they cannot be altered, pending a question, for the purpose of cutting off debate. Rules must be known, and they must be adopted before hand; and if they are to be altered, there must be notice given that they are to be altered; and the process must be gone through in a regular manner. The rules of the Senate cannot be overturned; they cannot be obliterated; they cannot be expunged by a vote adopted in the progress of a case that the Senate will do a thing contrary to the existing rule. Sir, the motion of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, and which has been adopted, is a motion to ov rule the rules of the Senate; to trample the rules of the Senate under foot, for the purpose of stifling debate, for the purpose of cutting off amendments; and when we come to these amendments we will see whether or not they are abstractions, which have been made the root of all the agitation that has taken place in the United States. Sir, I intend by these amendments to cut at the root of all that agitation, and to cut up the whole address of the Southern members, by which the country was thrown into a flame. I mean to show that there was no foundation for any such thing; that is, I mean to offer a propon upon which the votes will show that ther has been a cry of "wolf," when there was no wolf: that the country has been alarmed without reason, and against reason; that there is no design in the Congress of the United States to enach upon the rights of the South, nor to aggress upon the South, nor to oppress them upon the subject of their institutions. I propose, sir, to give the Senate an opportunity of showing that all this alarm has been without foundation; and I further propose to give to the people of the United States the highest declaration that can be given upon earth that they have been disturbed about nothing; and when we come to that part of the question, we will see whether they are abons or not; and, if these are ab then the country has been alarmed about abstrac-

took occasion to speak warmly in support of the when all true patriots should unite in the true spirit of fraternal conciliation and compromise for the settlement of these questions; and that they know the history of the Southern Address, and the world knows its history. It is the history of the action of a band of patriots, worthy of the highest laudation, and who will be held in ven-eration when their calumniators, no matter who they may be, will be objects of general loathing and contempt. Who is the author of the South-ern Address? He is known to the world. The late illustrious Senator from South Carolina, whose decease a nation now mourns, and over whose untimely death every good man in all whose untimely death every good man in all Christian countries, at the present time, is now lamenting—is the author, and the sole author of that Address. In our presence here to-day, in the hearing of the friends of that distinguished statesman, associated with him in that holy work, that Address is denounced, with great appearance of deliberation, as fraught with mischief, and as having supplied food for the agitation and excitement which has involved our institutions in dan-gers from which they had to be rescued by the gers from which they had to be rescued by the efforts of others hostile to the propositions of that Address, and who did not participate in its preparation. Those who were associated with and sanctioned that Address, are charged with being agitators. And by whom? With whom does such an accusation as this originate? I shall not be personal, after the lesson I have already received here I intend to be, in a parliamentary sense, perfectly decorous in all things. But by whom is this extraordinary denunciation hurled against all those individuals who sub-scribed this Address? By a gentleman long de-nominated the oldest member of the Senate—the father of the Senate. By a gentleman who, on a

vote may be taken upon each of the four

[Here Mr. Foote, who occupies a seat on the outer circle, in front of the Vice President's chair. retreated backwards down the nisle, towards the chair of the Vice President, with a pistol in his haud. Mr. Benton, a moment before, having suddenly risen from his seat and advanced by the denly risen from his seat and harvanced by the aisle, outside the bar, towards him, following him into the aisle down which the Senator from Mis-sissippi had retreated. In a moment almost every Senator was on his feet, and calls to "order;" demands for the sergeant-at-arms; requests that Sen-ators would take their seats, from the Chair and from individual Senators, were repeatedly made Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr. 5. That they shall not make California a party to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact of any description, other than the compacts of the Constitution, and those compacts relating to the domain which have been heretofore required of new States formed out of the territory of the United States.

6. That they shall not report any measure proposing any alteration in the boundaries of the State of California.

7. That they shall not make the State of California a party Dodge of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "Let him fire!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" While making these exclamations, Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" While making these exclamations, Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" was brought back to his seat; but, breaking away from Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "I disdain to carry arms!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" was brought back to his seat; but, breaking away from Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exci on the right-hand side, surrounded by a numbe of Senators and others not members of the Sen ate. Mr. Dickinson took the pistol from the hand of Mr. Foote, and locked it up in his desk, and Mr. Foote, on the advice of Mr. Butler, returned

The Vice President directed that Senators and ectators should be seated; and order was parially restored. Mr. Dickinson. Mr. President, what is the uestion before the Senate? The Vice President. The question is on the appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Dickinson. I should like to hear the ques

ion again stated, as I do not remember precisely [There was still much confusion prevailing his time in the Senate.]
Mr. Clay. I hope that order will be preserved. Mr. Benton. We are not going to get off in this way. A pistol has been brought here to assassinate me. The scoundrel had no reuson to think I was armed, for I carry nothing of the hind sind

Mr. Benton. Nothing of the kind, sir. It is a false imputation. I carry nothing of the kind, and no assassin has a right to draw a pistol on me. Several Senators. Order, order.

Several Senators. Order, order.
Mr. Benton. It is a mere pretext of the assassin. Will the Senate take notice of it, or shall I be forced to take notice of it, by going and getting a weapon myself. A pistol has been brought here, and drawn upon me by an assassin.

The Vice President. Senators will be seated. The Vice President. Senators will be seated. Mr. Foote. Mr. President— The Vice President. Senators will be pleased

not take into consideration any question in rela- to suspend their remarks until order is restored. enators are requested to be seated.

Mr. Clay. Mr. President.

The Vice President. Business cannot proceed

until order is restored. Mr. Hale. I hope order will be kept in the galleries.
The Vice President. There is too much noise in the galleries. Quiet and order must be re-

the question that presents itself is, whether inconsistencies are questions of order. On the 169th page of the manual I find that—

death of his victim. Will the Senate notice it, or shall I myself, for it shall not pass. I will not be satisfied here.

be satisfied here.

Mr. Foote. If my presenting a pistol here has been understood as anything except the necessary means of self-defence, after threats of personal chastisement, it is doing me a wrong. I saw him advancing towards me, and I took it for granted he was armed; for had I thought otherwise I should have strongly to meet the interval. should have stopped to meet him in that narrow should have stopped to meet him in that narrow alley. But I supposed that he was armed, and therefore I determined to take ground where I could meet him more fairly, and I drew out the pistol and was ready to fire it in self-defence. I have never sought any man's life, nor gone in quest of any man with a view of taking his life. No, sir, never. My life has been a defensive one from my boyhood. I mention it, not from the imputations that have been thrown out here, but that all the Senators present and the American public who may hear of this thing, may be witnesses of the fact, that whilst I was making a perfectly parliamentary speech, threatening language was used, menacing gestures indulged in, and an advance made towards me, with the view, as I supposed, of putting violent designs into effect. I therefore, retreated a few steps, with a view to get elbow room to act in my own defence, and not o shoot him. So help me God, such alone was

Mr. President, I suppose I may now proceed in The Vice President. The Senator will suspend his remarks for a moment.

Mr. Hale. I have sat here supposing that

some older Senator than myself-Mr. Foote. I have the floor. Mr. Hale. I rise to a privileged question; not to make a motion, but to ask the Senate whether it is not due to itself that this subject should be investigated?

Mr. Foote. I court it.
Mr. Hale. I have merely suggested that some such action should be taken. God knows that it is the last duty I desire to perform—among, as I am, the very youngest men on this floor—to make any motion; but I should feel that I was unworthy of a seat on this floor if I tacitly allowed a transaction of this kind to occur here, and go without the investigation of a committee of this body; and I think the Senate owes it to itself to proceed instanter towards such a step. Having made the suggestion, I leave it to older, wise, and sager heads than my own to make the motion, though, if nobody else does, I will do it myself.

Mr. Dodge moved a committee of investigation, adopting the following form suggested by M:

Mangum, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be an pinted to investigate the disorder of to-day the Senate, and that they report to the Senate what befits the occasion, and have power to exmine witnesses and take testimony in the case The question recurring on the appeal, Mr. Clay withdrew it, and proposed to submit his amendment, already adopted, as an amendment to those offered by the Senator from Missouri. Pending this, the Senate adjourned.

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one don west of Gilman's Drug Store. THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting it city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has ust opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in e-ant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

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ypes.
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N. S. BENNETT. Jan. 31—1y

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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THE LONDON GUIARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expre sed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. Blackwood and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knewledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmees, and new, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary charsorer is of the very highest order.

associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the alvantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

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Jan. 6.—tf

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THIS work is conducted in the spirit of Littel's Museum of Fore gn Literaturs, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years;) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope, and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

where the salleries of the fact of this pistol having been brought here to assasinate me, under the villanous pretext that I was armed—the pretext of every assassin who undertakes to constitute a case of self-defence when laying out the death of his victim. Will the Senate notice it, or shall I myself, for it shall not pass. I will not be satisfied here.

Mr. Foote. May I proceed in order?

Mr. Benton. I demand that the Senate shall take immediate cognizance of the fact of this pistol having been brought here to assassinate me, under the villanous pretext that I was armed—the pretext of every assassin who undertakes to constitute a case of self-defence when laying out the death of his victim. Will the Senate notice it, or shall I myself, for it shall not pass. I will not be satisfied here.

Mr. Foote. If my presenting a pistol here has been understood as anything except the necessary means of self-defence, after threats of personal chastisement, it is doing me a wrong. I saw him advancing towards me, and I took it for granted the statemann of the product of the product

onies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchauts, travellers and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical discoveries, the progress of colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and voyages and travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

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sicians—to men of i usiness and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation, and hoje to make the work in lispensable in every well-informed fami'y. We say indis pensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bid in ta te and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

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JOSEPH STORY.

Cumbridge, April 24, 1844.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of your work; and if it be conduted with the intelligence, spirit, and taste, that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day

JAMES KENT.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

Washington December 27, 1845. Washington, December 27, 1845.

Published by E. LITTELL & CO.,
April 18-3t Roston, Mass

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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Faulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in offr pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest taient in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America. G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, maintain its present reputation as the leading literary per odical of America.

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In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who
was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this
country, the atmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the institution has been selected for the
peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages
which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

THE RATHING DEPARTMENT

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

these of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sits bath. The dough has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parseville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrions and enterprising 'armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased would also tender them the conforts and conveniences of a home.

Terms—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dol'ars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly. The water treatment is not a panaeca that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the Institute, for which a fee of five dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to SAMUEL Weeks, Secretary, 58 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, or to Ds. Dexters, on the premises.

Patients will be expected to bring with them two lines.

remises.

Patients will be expected to bring with them two lines theets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and salf a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can produce carriages or sad die horsen, (for Ladies or Gentiemen,) and such as wish t keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them wel taken care of, at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the fastitute to Red Bank.

Oct. 25—tf

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor

that shall be reciprocated. PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Liverary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the sharacter and course of the Era. We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Phristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing

Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists: That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies , mpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta

to place the election of a Pres'deut in the hands of the Pec ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, aking him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further The Living Age is published every Saturday; price, welve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year in dvance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and sil the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

ands of the Postmaster General:
That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an unce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking ivilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted or the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable mits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and ou

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in lim ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe

That restrictions on commerce among the several States. and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

RIGH CORRESPONDENCE of the Erg. as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY DE

PARTMENT.

JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critica Essays.
Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary Invine, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the

list of POETICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been. Having thus made an particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform movements and current events.

Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in adus two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

cation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR. The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every

month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive com panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications. young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the wellbeing of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all grong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to

man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared

for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our co'umns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name— T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. in short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or ousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November.

The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy

with as little delay as possible. All communications mus be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

B. JARVIS, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, will
or ive particular attention to the collection, in Ohio,
Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iows, and
Wisconsin, of that class of claims long since marked as
"Loss," "Gone West," and "Not Collectable," by merchants, newspaper publishers, manufacturers, and others.
Five years' experimene has given him confidence; hence
there will be no charge, but so are as collections are made,
except postage. Cards, giving references, terms, and instructions, will be sent in answer to post paid letters.

Dec. 20.

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street, Oct. 25—tf

THE FRIEND OF VOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era_25 Cornbill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

25 Cornbill, Boston.

MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and exceuted for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. LARD OIL.

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